The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.93

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Novmeber 2 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 74 Humidity „ 83 „ 82

November 2 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 76 Humidity „ 88 „ 78

3061 日五廿月九年卯乙 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915. 二拜禮 號二月一十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

WONDERFUL STORY OF ALLIES' GALLANTRY AT LOOS.

Remarkable German Lie Disproved by Mr. Runciman.

KING'S CONDITION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE KING'S MISHAP.

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

November 1, 1.05 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty's improvement continues. His Majesty had a better night.

GREAT BRITAIN NEARLY BANKRUPT!

MORE GERMAN LIES.

November, 1, 1.35 p.m.

Mr. Runciman interviewed by a correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* refuted a ridiculous German assertion that Great Britain was nearly bankrupt. Industrial disputes he said were never fewer during the last twenty years and the men have shown themselves to be heart and soul with the war. Germany's artificial financial policy means nothing short of the total absorption of the whole of the German wealth in war loans. Great Britain could have followed the same system, but she preferred straight forward methods. We are not *obliged* to prohibit the export of gold and we were prepared to meet our liabilities on a free gold basis. London is still the world's free gold market and any Englishman can convert notes into gold at the Bank of England and can buy bullion without hindrance. Bank of England notes are covered by about 200 per cent. whereas German notes are covered by about 43 per cent. If Germany had not refused to pay gold she would have come to a financial standstill long since. The neutral countries should note that the German marks in New York are at a discount of 14½ per cent. The reason why the pounds sterling were at a discount of five per cent. was because we had bought more goods than there is exchange *for*.

Mr. Runciman concluded by saying that the British credit is built on the firm rock of profitable production and that we were paying enormous sums out of the new taxation towards the war while Germany dare not increase her taxation.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

(*Havas Telegram.*)

October 31.

Fighting prevailed on the whole Russian front leaving the general situation unchanged. The Russians have annihilated an enemy detachment northward of Liboutchs.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

November 1, 4.10 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch dated October 15, reviews the operations since his last despatch. Dwelling principally on the British advance in the region of Loos he says: Nevertheless the British army was constantly engaged during the whole period in enterprises having considerable influence on the course of events. The big advance was due to the brilliancy and dash of the first and fourth corps. The positions which were stormed on September 25 were exceptionally strong, extending 6,500 yards and including works of great strength, networks of trenches and some veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, on which the enemy had spent months of labour.

Sir John French gives the total prisoners as 57 officers, 3,000 men; 26 field guns, 40 machine guns and three *minenwerfer* (mine throwers) were captured. He adds that he deeply regrets the heavy casualties, but in view of the great strength of the position and the stubborn defence of the enemy and his powerful artillery he does not think them excessive. He is happy to say that the proportion of slightly wounded was very large. Sir John French pays a tribute to the work of the British artillery pointing out that the Germans had hoped that we should be unable to build up an efficient artillery for a very large expansion of the army. The Germans now have good reason to know to the contrary: That the efficiency of the artillery of the new armies has exceeded all expectations. The Territorial Artillery also rendered excellent services.

Sir John French also praises the work of the Engineers and Flying Corps and affirms that owing to the German's repeated use of asphyxiating gases we have been compelled to resort to similar methods. The detachment organised for this purpose participated in operations on September 25. Although the enemy with marked success was known to have prepared such reprisals our gas attack, produced a demoralising effect on the opposing units. The British detachment carried its unfamiliar duties during a heavy bombardment, with conspicuous gallantry and he feels confident of their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

Sir John French goes on to say that the attack on Loos was admirably delivered, and, in little more than an hour, Loos was occupied. The Fifteenth Division had advanced so vigorously that it actually got a mile eastward of Hill 70. Strong reserves appeared one afternoon but we had secured a very substantial gain at Loos and on the western portion of Hill 70. One brigade, on the outskirts of Hulluch, made a brilliant advance, and, although the right flank was dangerously exposed, it was largely instrumental in capturing five hundred Germans who had been holding up another brigade. The Seventh Division rapidly reached the Quarries and the Twenty-Sixth brigade secured Fosse 8.

Sir John French speaks of the close accord of the co-operation with General Joffre and of constant meetings whereby he was kept informed of General Joffre's views and intentions. The latter explaining the successive methods by which he hoped to attain his ultimate object. Thus after a full discussion of the military situation the decision was reached for joint action.

Sir John French then gives a detailed technical account of the great battle southward of La Bassee and emphasises that all other attacks from the North Sea, where admiral Bacon was rendering valuable assistance in bombarding Zeebrugge and Ostend, to the point where the British and French forces joined, were of the nature of subsidary attacks with the object of distracting the enemy's attention.

The Indians had played a prominent part in these subsidiary operations which were most successful, and perhaps indeed, drew the enemy reserves from the main attack. The Flying Corps had also rendered valuable work in blowing up railways.

The Field Marshal points out the notable tactical points on the front main attack were Fosse 8, to the south of Auchy, the "Hollenzollern's" redoubt, the Quarries of Hulluch, Loos and Hill 70. The British were to co-operate with the Tenth French Army, but, in view of the great length of the line along which the British were operating, the Guard Corps and two other Divisions were held in reserve, while the British Cavalry Corps and the Indian Cavalry were held in readiness to co-operate with the French Cavalry in exploiting any success which they might attain. The distance between the British and German trenches varied from a hundred to five hundred yards.

The British, at 6.30 in the morning, advanced over country overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops, and were successful all along the line, except just to the south of La Bassee Canal. The Germans met the advance by a mild infantry attack, slight in its intensity; but their gunfire was accurate and caused a considerable number of casualties. The London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably and was skilfully led, while the Scottish Division of the new Armies assaulted Loos and Hill 70.

After nightfall, severe fighting continued. Heavy rain had impeded operations but the German counter-attacks on our new front were repulsed with heavy losses after which the new positions were organised, and minor re-adjustments made. The Guards Division had successfully attacked Hill 70 and had driven the Germans from the Hill, but could not take the redoubt on the northeast slopes, as the British line was now extended by a salient which was indented by the enemy's positions. The Ninth French Corps took over from us the portion on Hill 70 which we were holding southwards of Loos and the village of Loos itself. The Germans succeeded in re-gaining some of the ground in the neighbourhood of the "Hohenzollern" redoubt but paid heavily therefor. The British had been busy consolidating and strengthening the ground won and their work reflected the greatest credit.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra].

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PERSIA DENIES.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

October 30, 5.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, the Persian Legation denies the rumour that Persia has concluded an entente with Germany and Turkey, and adds, that the Persian Government will firmly maintain its attitude of neutrality. Russian reinforcements have arrived at Enzeli.

THE ITALIANS.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN LOSE CONSIDERABLY.

November, 1 3.10 a.m.

A communique from Rome reports that an attempt was made by the Austrians to surprise the Italians in Astico Valley, under pretext of surrendering. The ruse was discovered, and the Austrians were mowed down. Two hundred bodies were left on the field. The enemy obtained a fleeting success at Sextenstein, but the Italians, on being reinforced, ejected the assailants. The fighting on the Isonzo is marked by artillery duels and infantry attacks. The enemy has suffered a reverse at Podgora, leaving the ground covered with bodies.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

November 1, 3.10 a.m.

A Paris communique reports that the French artillery demolished several observation posts in the region of Lombaertsyde. A reciprocal bombardment was continued north and east of Souchez, particularly near Bois-en-Hache, where terrific fighting continues for the possession of the trenches to which the enemy penetrated yesterday. We re-captured some parts. The Germans in Champagne, after fresh artillery preparations accompanied by the profuse employment of big asphyxiating shells, renewed their attacks north of Mesnil. They attempted four assaults yesterday—the first at six in the morning and the last at four in the evening—near Tahure but these were everywhere repulsed by our artillery and infantry fusillades, the Germans being obliged to flee in disorder with enormous losses. There were 350 of them captured. There has been violent artillery fighting in the Vosges, in the region of Bandesapt.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

SERBIAN COMMANDERS CONFIDENT.

November 1, 4.05 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris the Serbian Minister made a statement to the effect that Serbia has been assured of the effective co-operation of the Allies. The Serbian army, he says, will fight to the last man. Commanders are most confident of the result, despite the efforts of the enemy, who is attacking on three fronts.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING REACHED OVER ALLIES PROGRAMME.

November 1, 6.30 a.m.

The *Times* states that General Joffre came to England to discuss the Balkan problem, and that a complete and definite understanding regarding the military policy was reached, including the keeping in the forefront of the necessity of giving rapid help to Serbia.

(*Continued on page 5.*)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

His Majesty's condition continues to improve.

The fighting on the Isonzo is marked by artillery duels and infantry attacks.

There is violent fighting in the region of the Vosges in the region of Bandesapt.

Sir John French's despatch reviews the operations since his last despatch.

Russian cruisers and two submarines captured two German steamers in the Baltic Sea.

The French artillery demolished several observation posts in the region of Lombaertzyde.

The Persian Legation denies the rumour that Persia has concluded an entente with Germany or Turkey.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai replying to the Powers says that it is too late to take action, the decision must be left to the L Fa Yuan.

The Government has completed the creation of a new General Staff in London to supervise the prosecution of the war in various fields.

Mr. Runciman interviewed by a correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* refused the ridiculous German assertion that Great Britain is nearly bankrupt.

It is said that an attempt was made by the Austrians to surprise the Italian sin the Astico valley under the pretext of surrendering, the ruse was discovered and the Austrians were mowed down.

In connection with the seizure of arms and ammunition at Shanghai, one prisoner was discharged, the second was bound over and the third was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

If Serbia is assured of the effective co-operation of the Allies the Serbian army will fight to the last man and the commanders are most confident of the result.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Public Holiday.
Meeting of Licensing Board, Council Chamber.—2.15 p.m.
Concert by H. E. The Governor at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home 8.30 p.m.
Monday, November 8.
Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club Annual General Meeting 6 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Horace Golding & Company 9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

A Pointer For China.

That America has become the hatching ground of Austro-German plots upon the lives and property of neutral and allied citizens is evident from the sensational list of disclosures made during the past week. Indeed, the United States seems to have been seething with alien troublemakers of Teutonic brand ever since the munitions controversy commenced and the regrettable feature of the whole dastardly business is that the conspiracy, as has been clearly proved, is recognised justified, even incited by the German and Austrian Governments. Dr. Dumba, the discredited Austrian Ambassador, made no attempt to deny that his embassy was the headquarters of schemes to interfere with the orderly course of affairs in the United States. He made every effort to foment strikes and destroy munition works, claiming unblushingly that the Governments of the Teutonic empires exercised the right to direct what their nationals, hyphenated and otherwise, might do even although such orders might conflict with the laws of the country of their adoption.

Daily Press.

The New Naval Architecture.

Although there are very few definite details concerning the new ships of the British Navy, launched or designed since the war commenced, yet even the layman understands that great changes have taken place. It is, indeed, astounding how rapidly the new in naval architecture becomes obsolete. There commenced an entirely new era of battle-ships when the first *Dreadnought* was launched. In those days, only about a decade since, there was a great outcry at the prodigious cost of such a floating fortress. The late Sir William White, who had for many years held the responsible position of Chief Constructor in the British Royal Naval service and who had an international reputation in his profession, protested against a policy which he described as "putting all the eggs into one basket." The expense of such a heavily-armed ship of enormous horse-power simply shocked this great expert. And yet the figures describing the original *Dreadnought* seem almost small when we hear about those of the new ships. There is no reason to doubt that the new warships will develop 150,000 horse-power. When it is mentioned that the *Lion* and the *Tiger*—ships which distinguished themselves so greatly in the North Sea action—developed 100,000 horse-power (and that was considered prodigious only two or three years ago) we begin to realise that expense now-a-days counts as nothing.

China Mail,

The Accident to the King.

In a Reuter telegram in another column of this issue it will be seen that wide-world expressions of sympathy have been received with reference to the regrettable accident which befel His Majesty the King on Friday while engaged in inspecting the troops at the Front. In this distant outpost of His Majesty's Empire the news was likewise received with much regret. Sincere concern was felt regarding His Majesty's condition and the hope expressed that he would soon recover. The universal solicitude felt for the Royal sufferer is a tribute to his popularity as it is unquestionable that, popular as was His Majesty before the outbreak of the War, he has become much more popular since, owing, largely, to the deep interest he takes in all that affects the welfare of the Empire.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Master of the Temple.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. E. W. Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S., to be Master of the Temple. He was Second Wrangler in 1896, and is the author of various papers on pure mathematics.

Advisorship for Tang Hua-lung.

It is reported that the service rendered by ex-minister Tang of the Ministry of Education was greatly appreciated by the President who only very reluctantly accepted his resignation after repeated petitions had been sent in. Even then, the President did not wish to dispense with his services altogether and intends to offer him a post of political advisership. It is not known whether Mr. Tang will acquiesce or not.

Racehorses' Escape.

During shunting operations at Epsom station on September 20, a slight mishap occurred says the *Globe*. Two horse boxes, one containing R. Nightingall's racehorses Gum Shoe and Viearla, and another two of Mr. Wootton's horses, both bound for Newmarket, were backed into by the train to which they were to be attached. The horses received no more than a slight shaking, but an empty horse-box was smashed.

2,000 More Welsh Strikers.

London, Sept. 20.—Two thousand miners struck work at Aberdare to-day as a protest against the employment of non-unionists. At a meeting of the strikers it was decided not to resume work until all the employes had joined the Federation. Five hundred colliers employed at Killan Collieries, near Swansea, who have been on strike this week owing to the employment of non-unionists, resumed work to-day, the majority of non-unionists having fallen into line.

Count Okuma's Statue.

A bronze statue of Premier Count Okuma will be erected at the foot of Maruyama, Shiba Park. The application for the permit for the use of 30 tsubo of ground in the Park for the statue has been filed with the Municipal authorities by the promoters. Fully two years have elapsed since the movement for erecting a bronze statue in honour of the aged statesman was started, with Baron Harufusa Kitabatake as chairman of the committee. Contributions, however, did not come in quite so fast as the committee expected, and they amount so far only to about 30,000 yen. Canvassing for more contributions will be done with more vigour, and the committee is hopeful of realizing the necessary amount before long. *P. D. News.*

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Lieut. Edward L. Dyer c/o U. S. Consul, Corregidor.
Chop Hockchung, Singapore.
Henri Hus Hongkong Hotel, New York.
Liankee, Solo.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915.

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W. E. SUHRODER,
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Hongkong, 29th October, 1915.

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"IT WAS SPLENDID,"

Wounded French Soldiers on the Dreat Dash.

Paris, September 20. Many thrilling incidents of the great advance are given by wounded French soldiers in the hospitals here.

One man, who had an arm in a sling, said "It was a great time when the bugles sounded the charge and the bands played the 'Marseillaise.' It was no longer men marching to the assault, but a torrent sweeping everything before it. Our flags were unfurled and borne along with us. It was splendid.'

Turning to his colonial comrades, with his eyes sparkling with excitement, he added, "Isn't it grand, lads, to have been in it? It makes one proud to be alive and kicking."

Another patient, wounded in the head, kept repeating: "Ah the brutes! They looked as if they hadn't washed themselves for years. All their stories of splendid sanitary shower baths only shows that the common German soldiers are as big bluffers as their Emperor.

"When we rushed on them they used their mausers and machine-guns, but we know the racket they made, and that didn't stop us. They crouched down, and all of a sudden, picked themselves up, and scurried off like rabbits to find shelter in their second-line trenches.

"You may be sure we ran, too, and, getting close on their heels, bayoneted them in the ribs. In running they threw away their rifles, belts, cartridges—in fact, all their ballast."

Another soldier who was wounded in the fighting at Artois said:—"The rain of shells was such in the middle of the melee that many of the Boches must have been wounded by their own shells. The first line trench was carried at the single rush, and you may be sure no one lagged behind.

"Our officers led us splendidly. I saw fall by the side of me my captain, who fought in 1870, and my lieutenant, not 20 years of ago, who had only lately left St. Cyr."

A lieutenant, who had his leg broken without any trace of bullet or shell splinter, gave the following explanation:—"When we reached the covered trenches, the Boches were concealed in them, as in rat holes. The barrels of their rifles scarcely protruded, and fired continually.

"In front, behind and on the roof of the trench were live wires charged to such a high degree of tension that anyone who trod on any of them was thrown up off the ground, and naturally fell back again.

"It was in so falling that I broke my leg. This new trick was soon discovered, and that was so much the worse for the Boches in the trench. None of them escaped."

THE THICK OF IT.

A Corporal's Tale of His "Patriarchal" Foe.

A much wounded corporal who has arrived at a London hospital told his story to a *Central News* correspondent.

The man was bandaged from head to foot. His body was partially paralysed, and he had lost the left arm. "I had to leave it behind," he began philosophically, "but that's the way of war, and you've got to take things as they come. I'm lucky to get back at all, even as a cripple."

Expectant.

He went on: "As you know, we have been waiting a long time for 'the day' to come. We had grown more or less stale in the trenches and every man of us was itching for the scrap to begin.

"About nine or ten days ago the word went round that we might make a move at any moment. All the boys were in the best of spirits, and before the curtain actually went up we whiled the time away in playing cards and singing songs.

Revel by Night.

"The night before the battle there was a little concert arranged. One of our lads made up as old Daddy Christmas Tirpitz, and sang 'I Would'nt Leave the Old Canal for You,' whilst another fellow gave an imitation of the Crown Prince as the 'Prodigal Son.' The show was good fun, and we laughed our sides out.

"In another trench not far away a chaplain was holding an evening service, and it was a bit of a contrast to what was going on in our trench. Early next morning we got the tip to get ready.

"The big guns were booming for all they were worth, and shrapnel was bursting over the place. The Germans returned the compliment. Their first line trenches were only three or four hundred yards away.

The Thick of It.

"The artillery continued to thunder, and then suddenly came the word to advance. 'Now, then, lads, come on!' shouted a young officer, who looked more like a schoolboy.

"After that we were like a menagerie let loose. We did a sprint for the enemy trenches, and the next moment we were at grips with the Germans. 'You're my man,' I said to myself, as I selected a fellow as powerful-looking as Jack Johnson. He spotted me, and sprang forward to hit me with the butt of his rifle. I dodged the blow, and as quickly had my bayonet in him.

"Having finished him I took on another 'sausage,' and down he went. My next encounter was with a German who looked more like a patriarch than a soldier. 'Ah don't!' he cried like a child as I dashed at him, and I hadn't the heart to finish the job.

Dead Men In Ruined Trenches.

"On we went until we came to the succeeding lines of the enemy trenches. I have never seen such a ghastly sight. The Germans were piled thick on top of one another, and not a move out of them. Many were shattered to atoms, and you couldn't tell whether they were human being or rats.

"At this moment it seemed as if we had marched into a well-prepared trap, for all of a sudden we were subjected to a terrific fire, mostly from machine-guns. Then we noticed several battalions of the enemy advancing towards us. 'Again, boys!' yelled my officer, and again we answered.

"We ripped them up right, left and centre. I had another hand-to-hand job. A young German subaltern threw up his hands. 'For Gott's sake don't!' he said, in good English, and he fell on his knees. I thought he was genuine, but he turned out to be a cunning coward. He lowered his hands and made a dive for his revolver. 'That's your little game?' said I, and I gave him far too merciful a death.

"A little further ahead we came across another scene. Our heavy guns had done some frightful havoc. All that was left of the enemy was particles of flesh and bits of boot leather. They had been blown to pieces.

Carried Wounded Foe to Safety.

"One of our fellows did a wonderful thing while all the hell was going on. He was set upon by half a dozen Boches. One by one he knocked them out, and they never rose again. Then I saw him take a wounded German officer and fling him across his shoulder. In this act of mercy he was shot at, and although the blood poured from his head, he still kept the German on his back until he could lay him down in a place of safety.

"There were many similar acts of bravery on the part of our men. The bravest of all were the chaplains, who stuck by the side of the boys even when the fighting was most furious.

"For pluck, you couldn't beat the men who officered us. I have told you about the youngster who cried to us. 'Now then, come on, lads!' He picked me up when I came a cropper. 'How did you get on, sir?' I asked him, I could see that he had copped a fair dose of shrapnel, and his left wrist was almost severed. 'Just a scrape or two, old sport,' was his reply."

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FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model.—Apply to Motor Cycle, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

JAPANESE WEAR IN PLACE OF GERMAN.

Gloves Adapted for English Hands.

An interesting experiment says the *Times*, is about to be made by obtaining from Japan certain dress goods of the kind which were formerly imported from Germany. The first wholesale house to consider the question on a large scale was that of Messrs. John Howell and Son (Limited), St. Paul's Churchyard, who sent out a member of their firm to Japan some months ago to visit the great manufacturing centres. The result has been that fabric gloves and cottonwear have been purchased, and a consignment may be expected in a short time. The centres from which these goods are coming are Osaka (the Manchester of Japan), Kobe, Tokyo, Kioto, and Yokohama.

The Japanese fabric gloves built on the small hands of their own countrywomen were not at first a commercial success, but they were quickly adapted to the larger hands of Europe, and now compete very favourably with the productions of Chemnitz in Saxony. The cotton underwear is not of very high grade, and is not trimmed, but is said to be good of its kind. It is made in both plain and fleecy qualities.

So far, the Japanese have done nothing in the woollen industry, nor are their hose or skin gloves a success. Their manufactures will be priced much lower, in spite of the American machinery they have installed everywhere, owing to the great cheapness of labour. Their factories, to the more exclusive of which very few Europeans have ever penetrated, are lighted with electric light, and well served by railways.

NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every	15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to	12.00 A.M.	"	15 Min.
12.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	10 Min.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	"	10 Min.
2.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to	8.10 P.M.	"	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS:
8.54 P.M. and 9 P.M., and P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.45 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	Every	15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to	12.00 A.M.	"	10 Min.
12.00 A.M. to	12.00 NOON	"	15 Min.
12.00 Noon to	2.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	"	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	"	15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to	8.10 P.M.	"	10 Min.

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HONGKONG.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915.

AVOIDING A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS.

Persons of all shades of political opinion can usually find time to listen when Lord Rosebery speaks. Since he practically withdrew from political life, some years ago, his voice has been comparatively little heard in public, but it is a generally accepted idea that he is one of the "inner ring"—the tiny handful of big-brained men who silently rule the Empire while others do the talking. The suggestion contained in his letter to the *Times*, which was quoted in Sunday's Reuter message, will thus have all the more influence in making people think. In his opinion "the Premier, the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty should have the supreme direction of the war, should report to the Cabinet, and should summon their colleagues when necessary." This, to his way of thinking, "will secure unity of direction and will also abolish friction and jealousies."

In all probability most thinking people were long ago agreed that the fewer the voices in the Government at a time like this, the better for the Empire at large. Hitherto our politicians never seem to have understood that war is a science all to itself, and one that requires a long apprenticeship. The civilian Cabinet Minister is trained to deliberate, to take counsel with others, to consider, at whiles, the likes and dislikes of the humblest voter, to fear the influential newspapers and the utterances from the public platform, to yield a little here and a little there, to give ambiguous answers when necessary, and to reverence red tape as though it were a divinity. The training of the soldier and sailor is the exact opposite in nearly all these points; the practising and the exacting of obedience to orders and the carrying out of every action with decision are the beginning and end of his creed. But it happens that the British character is so constituted that it cannot tolerate for any length of time either of these extremes; its inborn matter-of-fact-ness is fretted and irritated by the shilly-shallying of politicians, while its spirit of independence rebels against what is dictatorial and autocratic in the soldier or sailor ruler; and, whether in wartime or during peace, it clamours for something more direct than the one and, less over riding than the other.

The medium for which the Britisher instinctively asks is at once found in lord Rosebery's suggestion, whereby we should have the war carried on primarily by the head of the army and the head of the navy (the one a soldier and the other a civilian), with the Prime Minister acting as moderator. We have seen in the number of strikes and disloyal speeches that have taken place what comes of listening to sloppy talk about the liberty of the subject and the right of the people to have disputes referred to Parliament etc. etc. This is no time for that kind of thing. The people—the talking element—left to themselves, would bring the Empire crumbling about our ears in a few weeks. Five-sixths of the persons who have advised or sought to advise the King since war broke out would have done better to hold their tongues or else discuss some matter that they were really capable of speaking upon. Earl Kitchener has been ridiculously hampered by a crowd of sentimentalists and theorists, each with his pet fad, so that, had the War Minister been a less strong man, he must long ago have resigned office in disgust. For the Cabinet to be kept in reserve, to be referred to on questions of supply etc. is one thing; for it to say who shall and who shall not be sent to the Front, and what man shall undertake the control of matters in this theatre or that, is to hold the Empire up to ridicule. It may not be practicable at the moment for the war council to be cut down to the limits hinted at by Lord Rosebery, but, for all sakes, we hope that something as near to those limits will be decided upon as soon as possible.

The Haitan Case.

We feel that the sympathies of our readers will be very decidedly with the skipper of the Haitan, in the case decided in his favour at the Marine Court yesterday. The police charge against Captain Evans was that he allowed passengers to go on board his ship after the police examination and clearance had taken place. It would seem to be tolerably plain that if the police, who are placed to watch the out-going boats are not aware that unexamined passengers have gone on board, it is no part of a ship-master's duty to know this either. His work and responsibilities are very clearly outlined and, if he is a man who takes his duty to his owners seriously, these responsibilities take up all his time and leave him no margin for acting as a check on the police. Seeing that he has nothing to gain by taking passengers who have not been "passed" by the police, and that he may have everything to lose thereby, no skipper is very likely to be an accessory to any dodging that may take place; and therefore it seems rather ridiculous to hold him responsible for the said dodging.

More Cruelty Cases.

Two cruelty cases came before the magistrates yesterday morning. One was a comparatively simple matter: a Chinese was found to have been securing pigeons by tying them by the wings, and for this Mr. Hazeland gave him a smart little reminder, in the way of a ten dollar fine. The other case was far more serious, for the cruelty, instead of arising from apparent thoughtlessness, was a deliberate act of brutality: consisting in the tying up of pigeons so that, when, later, they were released, they could not bring their wings back to the normal position; and in the swinging of them backwards and forwards and attempting to strike passers-by with them. The defence was the ancient plea of ignorance of the law—whereto Mr. Lindsell smartly retorted that it was over the laws of humanity, and not of the Colony, that the offender's knowledge failed him. In fining this brute fifty dollars, with the option of six weeks in gaol, the magistrate added that the difference between a man and a beast was that the former treated other animals kindly—a lesson which we should like to see well rubbed into the rising generation of Chinese. Are the schoolmasters and the padres doing all that they might do where teaching the native mind reasonable consideration for animals is concerned? Help from them would be welcomed by all interested in this matter. The press, the police, the magistrates, and (we are glad to add) an appreciable number of men in the street are doing all that they can to put an end to the wretched indifference to the sufferings of the lower animals which is so characteristic of the East; and with an all round combination of forces this curse might in time be made an end of.

German Nerves.

Talking of cruelty reminds us of our dear friends the Germans. It is pointed out by some of the Home papers that suicide in the enemy's army is markedly on the increase—due, in great measure, to nerve-failure, following on some of the scenes of brutality which the self-slayers have taken part in or have witnessed. To those who are at all familiar with the German mind there will be nothing extraordinary in all this. The German, strictly speaking, was never intended for a fighting man at all. His real instincts are towards either study or else waiting at table, business, barbering, and peaceful craftsmanship. Underlying all is, of course, a strong vein of cruelty—the legacy of Teutonic ancestors; but only under certain circumstances is the presence of this suspected, even by himself. He is strongly sentimental and easily worked upon by "story-books". He likes to think that he is "hard" and terror-inspiring. When it comes to acting instead of talking, he bolsters his courage up with alcohol and, firmly convinced, like other semi-civilised people, that acts of cruelty will confer bravery on the doer, he proceeds to be as beastlike as the liquor in him will allow. Then come the reaction, after thought and nerve-collapse to which suicide is an easy sequel.

DAY BY DAY.

GOD HELPS THEM THAT HELP THEMSELVES.—Benjamin Franklin.

The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 62; for.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 71; overcast.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Novara.

French Mail.—Due to-day per s.s. Polynesian.

For Japan Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada and the United Kingdom. Will close to-day at 11 a.m. per s.s. Dairen Maru.

For Europe *via* Siberia will close to-day at 3 p.m. per s.s. Liangchow.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Banks.—$830, sales.

China Fires.—$162, sellers.

Douglas's—$88½, buyers.

Indo Chinas. Combd. $156, s. Deferred 90 n. Preferred 68 b.

Star Ferries.—$39, sellers.

China Sugars.—$128, sellers.

Docks.—$88, sellers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 60, buyers.

Hongkong Cottons.—$9.40, sales.

Kung Yiks.—Tls. 14½, buyers.

Electrics—$44½, buyers.

Tramways.—$5½, nom.

Langkats.—Tls. 39½, buyers.

Up to the Minute.

No change.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 1/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 75th anniversary of the bombardment of Acre by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford.

Returned to the Colony.

Mr. C. Farebrother Mason returned to the Colony yesterday from a short holiday in the North.

All Souls' Day Celebration.

To-day being All Souls' Day, Masses for the dead were offered at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and at all the other Catholic churches of the Colony.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—"O" $50; Wong Po Chun $10.

For the Red Cross.

We are informed that the management of the Bijou Theatre will give a grand charity performance on Friday at 9.15 p.m. on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. Miss May Clarke will be among the performers.

Requiem for those Killed in the War.

To-morrow, at 7.30 a.m., there will be Pontifical Requiem Mass at the Catholic Cathedral, on behalf of those who have been killed in the War. The Bishop trusts that all the Catholics of the Colony will endeavour to attend.

Opium.

Three Chinese were brought before the Bench this morning, charged with being in unlawful possession of opium. The opium was found on board a junk. The first defendant was fined $5,000 and the others were discharged.

Union Church Guild.

The second meeting to the season of the Union Church Guild, which was postponed last week owing to the Red Cross Concert, is to take place on Wednesday, November 3rd. A lantern lecture will be given at 9 o'clock by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, entitled "Scenes in Japan."

Theatre Royal.

We are asked to say that the Bandmann Company will omit Wednesday night from their programme next week, as the theatre will be in use on that date for the celebrations in connection with the coronation of H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan.

The Aga Light.

Last night, for the first time, the famous Aga Light, for which the Swedish Trading Company Ltd. are the Hongkong agents, was introduced on board one of the Star Ferry boats. The extreme brilliancy of the light was very much discussed and gave very general satisfaction. We hope to hear that the other ferry boats will soon adopt this remarkable invention.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The Germans Desperate.

More than half the wires that reach us in the course of a week nowadays have the same note running through them—that the Germans are growing nearer and nearer to entire loss of self control. Loss of that valuable commodity carries the same punishment in warfare as in the football or cricket field, in the boxing ring or at the billiard table: the adversary does pretty much what he likes with the loser. The Kaiser's "October" has come and has gone, and each day sees Germany a little farther from victory than she was before, and a little nearer to open revolution. In all probability, the one thing that has hitherto kept the revolution at bay is the intensity of hatred for the British that has been instilled not only into the army and navy but into every man, woman and child in Germany. "If we can only hold on long enough we can punish England!" has been the sop laid before the rebellious ones and hitherto it has been sufficient to keep them quiet.

When the Truth is Known.

But what is going to happen when all Germany realises that British casualties have been remarkably small compared with those of the other belligerents, that the British loss in life and property occasioned by the bombarding of unprotected towns and by the various air-raids is quite trifling, and that Germany's power to hurt Britain materially—never very great at any time—is growing smaller daily? For over a year now, the Germans have lost no opportunity of showing us that they will not fail to live up to their record of playing as mean a game as is humanly possible—never having the brains to see that such a plan only serves to enrage their enemies and render them more implacable than ever. Unfortunately they are still not at the end of their resources in that direction; and this is the point that the hitherto unenlisted Britishers have continually to keep before their eyes. If, at one end, Germany is out for revolution sooner or later—as undoubtedly she is—the incipient reign of terror in Belgium should be an indication as to what she is after at the other end. The war will not be won by the Allies without some vile attempt at hideous terrorism on Germany's part; and unless our men hit upon some effectual punishment to hold over her in the event of her going too far, we shall have to resign ourselves to a butchery of British prisoners, or some similar horror. It is the German people themselves, and not their rulers, who must be frightened by the threat of reprisals. Their rulers do not care twopence what happens to German prisoners, or to anyone except their own filthy selves; therefore it has to be impressed on the people and the common soldiers that the Allies will know how to avenge any additional vileness that may be contemplated.

In Russia.

This desperation of which we speak is more marked among the Germans in Russia than elsewhere. This is natural enough. It has cost them millions of pounds and hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Russia, and now the advance of winter and the increasing strength and resolution of their opponents are combining to drive them out again, leaving them with nothing to show for all their terrible expenditure. Obviously, then, they will make even superhuman efforts to get to Riga—a city of close on three hundred thousand inhabitants, where so much that they need in the way of supplies etc. will be obtainable. But Riga is not going to capitulate without a struggle; the cold is in the Russians' favour, and a terrible enemy to the Germans; and, even were it captured, what means would the enemy have of holding it for any length of time against the Russian fleet? If they get the city, they stave off the discontent of their troops for a brief while; but if they do not there seems every chance that the discontent will grow till it reaches proportions that are more than dangerous.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 2, 1914.

Tsingtau's Plight.

Most of the German forts at Tsingtau are silent. Only two are replying persistently. One fort is blazing and there is also a fire near the Harbour, while the explosion of an oil-tank has taken place. A German gunboat has also been sunk.

Reservists to be Made Prisoners.

The Government, in view of the Germans removing from France to Belgium, as prisoners, all of military age, has decided that all enemy Reservists on board neutral ships shall be made prisoners.

Ambassadors Said to Have Received Passports.

The Allied Ambassadors at Constantinople have received their passports, and were leaving yesterday, while the French Ambassador leaves to-day.

Mohammedans in India Support Britain.

The Viceroy, in a dignified communique, has announced throughout India the unfriendly attitude of Turkey. He deplores the endeavour of the Chauvinistic element to drive Turkey to war to benefit Germany and Austria, the secular enemies of Turkey. The reception of the communique in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but already the Mohammedan leaders are holding meetings in support of Britain. Prayers are being offered in the mosques for British success, while the Mullahs have been urging Turkey to remain neutral or to side with the Allies.

No Turkish Reply.

No Turkish reply had been received to-night, although it was due last evening.

Turkish Warships' Raids Said to be Unauthorised.

The Turkish Minister of Finance has informed the French Ambassador at Constantinople that the raids of the Turkish warships in the Black Sea took place without the knowledge of the Ottoman Government.

Old British Cruiser Sunk.

The British cruiser Hermes has been sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover. Nearly all the officers and crew have been saved. The ship is of small military significance. The Hermes was returning from Dunkirk when the attack was made.

Italian Cabinet Resigns.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned in consequence of differences of opinion on military expenditure.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER.

The following is the rain-fall report, registered at the botanic gardens, during October, 1915.

Date	Inch.
1st	2.99
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	—
8th	—
9th	—
10th	—
11th	.10
12th	.01
13th	.03
14th	.07
15th	—
16th	—
17th	.53
18th	6.21
19th	1.70
20th	1.04
21st	.24
22nd	.16
23rd	.05
24th	—
25th	—
26th	—
27th	.04
28th	—
29th	—
30th	—
31st	—
Total	12.97 inches

A FIERCE BLAZE.

TIMBER SHED DEVASTATED AT KENNEDY TOWN.

NEIGHBOURING PROPERTY CAUGHT BY THE FLAMES.

Just before half past one this morning, the neighbourhood of Kennedy Town was stirred to great excitement by fierce flames which came from a timber shed near the slaughter house. In a few moments it grew from a fire of ordinary proportions to one of alarming dimensions. Police whistles were blown for about twenty five minutes, bringing the residents in that part of the town from their beds into the streets. That some of the people had not bestirred themselves too early was evident in about half an hour when the flames licked the dwelling houses (occupied) on one side of the road and those on the other (in the course of construction) into the general conflagration.

About 1.50 the motor fire escape rushed up, followed, strange to say, by a Chinese fireman with a hose-box and pushing the same unassisted. Later the steam engines put in an appearance and these, for, the most part, were pulled by Chinese until within about three hundred yards of the fire when they were hooked up to one of the motor engines and drawn to an effective distance. Firemen were to be seen in rickshas whilst many were walking, and one was struck with the immediate need for some other mode of transferring the brigade to what was becoming a menace to valuable property, the Standard Oil Godown not being more than a few yards away. All through the night the men played upon the fire, the fire float, which had arrived meanwhile, doing very useful work. But work as they did, the firemen could not make any impression for hours.

The flames leaped so high, that they showed the hill side at the rear as plainly as if it were day, the very roads to the summit being clearly discernible and the whole picture appearing like the setting of an Earl's Court or a Belle Vue Gardens' firework display.

About five o'clock the brigade appeared to have got the upper hand of the fire, and at six, practically nothing but smouldering timber was to be seen, the property to which the flames had spread having been saved from devastation, but not the timber shed.

For a time the brigade had to work under great difficulties, a very serious one being an insufficient supply of water. The pressure was very low and therefore not so effective as one would have wished it. When the engines got to work however a high pressure was obtained and the work went ahead.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P., (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

Mufti, 5.30 p.m. November 2.—No. 1 Company and Recruits.

November 3.—No. 2 Company.

November 4.—Parade of all N. C. Officers.

November 5.—No. 3 Company and Recruits. Also Recruits of No. 1 Co.

Patrols.

Central, Eastern, and Water Police. As ordered.

Leave, Etc.

The Chief Inspector has reported for duty.

Inspector J. N. Wong has six weeks' leave *as from* Nov. 3rd.

Joined.

Mok Lai Sang, Chan Sui Fuk and Lee Shui Cheong to No. 3 Company.

Leung Kam Tong and Le Kun Ying to the Ambulance Division.

H. F. Pearson to 1st Platoon, No. 1 Company.

A. L. Penning and E. H. Bunje to 2nd Platoon, No. 1 Company.

Winter Uniform.

Platoon Commanders are made responsible for seeing that their men are measured for and properly fitted with winter uniforms.

O. C. Companies will report as soon as all their men are equipped.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE RUSSIANS.

FURTHER ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

November 1, 3.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that Russian aeroplanes dropped bombs on railways along which enemy troops and convoys were being carried, in the region of Friedrichstadt. The Russians repulsed the enemy's attack on the upper Niemen, near Kupitske swamp. A number of attacks in the Stryps region were likewise repulsed.

MORE GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED.

November 1, 3.20 a.m.

Russian cruisers and a submarine have captured two German steamers in the Baltic.

WINTER MAKES THE ENEMY DESPERATE.

November 1, 4.05 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that ice is appearing on the Neva, thus heralding a particularly early winter. The Germans are inadequately provided with winter clothing, hence it is more important than ever that they should secure Riga. Russian military writers expect another and fiercer attack, with even greater forces, but great deterioration in German discipline has been noticed recently. Officers have been unable to prevent the men from plundering, while the latest arrivals from Germany openly accuse their officers of having deceived them as to the real state of affairs.

THE NEW WAR COUNCIL.

November 1, 5.30 a.m.

The *Daily News* states that the Government has completed the creation of a new General Staff in London to supervise the prosecution of war in the various fields. The new War Council of the Cabinet will confer with the General Staff.

WORST TO COME.

Mr. Churchill on Our Added Burden.

Workshops' Alliance with the Trenches.

Mr. Winston Churchill delivered two speeches to workmen employed at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock on Sept. 18 on the occasion of the opening by Mrs. Churchill of a Y.M.C.A. hostel for the Government munition workers.

At an open-air meeting to the night-shift men, Mr. Churchill said: It is not a very easy moment for a public man to open his mouth on any topic, because there are so many people who seem to have less to do than they ought who are actively engaged in trying to make even more difficulties than exist at the present time—("Shame")— and are seeking, it seems to me, to make artificial divisions of opinion in the country in regard to matters of great consequence, which, above all, should be approached in a spirit of impartiality and goodwill. (Hear, hear.) It is very difficult to know in what mood one should approach the consideration of public affairs, and particularly of this vast topic which overshadows all our lives and actions—I mean the war. If, for instance, I were to say to you "I think we shall pull through all right," no doubt *The Daily Mail* would denounce me for hoodwinking the public—(laughter)—and if, on the other hand, I were to say to you "We shall have to do our utmost," then I think *The Daily News* would say "Are you not marring the unity of the nation?" (Laughter) I want to say both these things to you—(laughter) — and so I am very likely to receive chastisement from both these enlightened organs of public opinion. I am very likely to be exposed to what they call in France and Flanders a "double enfilade".

Great Disappointments.

I think your minds stray, as mine so often does, away from this peaceful English scene and this fine autumn evening to our men in the trenches not so far away, who by their sacrifices, their sufferings, their dauntless courage, are holding back from minute to minute, and from hour to hour, the mighty, murderous, empires with which we are at war. I see before me men who in their proper sphere, at the tasks of skill and strength to which they have devoted themselves, are enabling our divisions at the front to carry out their duty by supplying them with those weapons of war and munitions without which no courage and no skill and no military virtues can in modern times by themselves prevail; and it must be an encouragement to you in your work, which makes so great a demand upon strength and attention, from time to time to let your mind dwell upon the close and intimate association between the prosaic day-to-day task you are performing here and the great and terrible drama of the world's history which is being enacted on the other side of the water. There is a reality about every day you live and every hour work. During the last four or five months the affairs of the Allies have not gone so well as we might have hoped. Three great military events have taken place—three great outstanding events, none of which have been disasters, all of which have been disappointments. First, in May and in June our armies in France and Flanders delivered a series of resolute and very costly attacks upon the German fortified lines in their front. Ground was gained, guns and prisoners were taken, large numbers of the enemy were killed or disabled, but with all our efforts the fact remains that those lines were not pierced, and the general military situation in the West was not decisively, or even substantially, affected. That is the first great event of the last few months.

Dardanelles Hanging in the Balance.

Then we have had a great battle at the Dardanelles, and here again, although we have gained invaluable ground which has let us forward towards a decisive conclusion, we have not yet gained those vantage points at which we were aiming, and which we might reasonably have expected, with the forces employed, to have secured. That heart-shaking struggle is continuing and proceeding from week to week and it differs in its character from almost any other part of the immense theatre of war, because neither side in the Gallipoli peninsula can afford to lose any ground. The armies there are like men fighting for a high and narrow scaffolding above the surface of the earth. They are grappling together in their deadly struggle, and to step back means not merely defeat, but destruction. And that is why I have always, in speaking of this, dwelt upon the immense importance of every yard of ground, of every furlong that is gained by the heroic courage of our soldiers and by our superb Australian fellow-citizens; every yard counts. But we have this reflection with which we may fortify ourselves, that whereas our men are able though very slowly, to make advances and to gain ground from week to week, our enemies have not hitherto succeeded in retaking any of the ground which we have captured and which we have wished to retain. And when you consider how very narrow is that platform of which I speak, how very short are the distances involved, you will see for yourselves that we have only to persevere with resolution and unflinching courage, to move forward to a conclusion which, when it is achieved, will repay all the heavy costs and losses we have endured. But still, that great matter hangs, as I told you, in the balance of events, and that is the second great military fact of the last three or four months.

The Burden Falling upon Us.

But, then, there is the greatest of all—far greater than either of those two to which I have referred—I mean the invasion of Russia by the German and Austrian armies in enormous strength, and the consequent retreat of our gallant Russian Ally. Here, again, there is light as well as shadow. We have seen with what skill and firmness the Grand Duke has extracted and withdrawn his armies, unbroken, intact as military forces, in spite of heavy losses in men and weapons, which are as precious in this struggle as even men can be. The state of the supply of munitions in Russia during the months which lie before us does not permit us to hope that the Russian power can be exerted to anything like the same extent as it has been in the earlier periods of the war. And, therefore, while Russia is rearming and gathering again her inexhaustible strength, inspired by the brave heart of her people—while she is fitting herself again to attack the enemy anew, a grave and as yet an unmeasured additional burden falls upon us. We shall not shrink from bearing it, and we shall not fail in the duties which this new situation imposes upon us. But this is not a time in which we can afford to throw away any means which are open to us of using and of realizing the national effort at its highest point. Our situation is a serious one. We have it in our power by our exertions to carry this war to a successful and a decisive conclusion but we have it in our power to do so only if we exert our strength to the very limit of human and of national capacity. And, after all, we did not seek this struggle. We did not desire as a notion or a generation to have imposed upon us this terrible ordeal. We cannot understand the inscrutable purposes which have plunged these evils upon the world and involved us—all the nations of Europe—in a catastrophe measureless in its horrors, but we know only in this time of crisis and of strain that if we do our duty we shall have done all that it is in human power to do, and we shall so bear ourselves that those who come after us will find that the liberties of Europe and of Britain are still intact and inviolate, and will say to this unhappy but not inglorious generation, "Placed in a position of extraordinary trial they did not fail in the test and the torch which they have preserved lights the world for us to-day." I express to you most sincerely my gratitude for all the exertions that are being made, and I earnestly trust you will not flag or slacken in these, so that by your efforts our country may emerge from this period of darkness and peril once more, into the sunlight of a peaceful time. (Applause).

The Importance of Munitions.

Mr. Churchill afterwards to the recreation but addressed the day workers who had just quitted the works. He said it would be folly to underrate the immense magnitude of the task that lay before us, or its terrible nature. It would be vain for us to suppose that we were through the worst of it yet. It would be equally wrong for us to lose confidence in our power to right the wrong that had been done and to bring ourselves as a nation safely out of the formidable situation in which we stood to-day, and coming safely out, to bring safety and peace to the nations who were our faithful Allies." "My friend Mr. Lloyd George," he proceeded, "made you all familiar with the vital consequence of munitions, and has brought home I think, to everyone in this country the grim fact that valour and skill and readiness to give life and limb are by themselves of no use unless the men whom we trust and who look to us to back them are equipped with the best weapons that science can invent or money can buy, are supplied with the most abundant streams of ammunition at all times. There is no doubt whatever that our resources are much greater than those of our enemy. We have only to develop our strength and to exercise it to place ourselves not merely on an equality with the foes who have been preparing for this event so long, but to gain an actual superiority over them. It means an effort of many months, but after all, what are many months in the lifetime even of a generation, how much less in the history of the world, and it is world history that we have been called upon to participate in. By our conduct in the future all the world will be ruled. The nations will guide their conduct for centuries according as this war shows the triumph of right or wrong.

The Chain which Feeds the Front.

"It is often said that the daily round, the common task, is the hardest thing of all to do, but I think you must feel that the relation between your work and that of our soldiers at the front is direct and intimate.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

YOU
CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY
LOCAL
BEEF AND MUTTON
AND
AUSTRALIAN
FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.
OUR FRESH MILK
AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS
ARE
THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE MONARCHY.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London. Received November 1.

Reuter's correspondent in Peking states that the French Minister would probably also associate himself with the representations made to the Chinese Government by the other diplomatic bodies, but that instructions had been delayed. Meanwhile the election of the citizens' representatives to decide the monarchical question is proceeding, and has already been completed in a number of provinces,

OBITUARY.

Death of Sir Charles Tupper.

London. Received November 1.

The death is reported of Sir Charles Tupper, former Canadian Premier.

Death of Arabi Pasha's Captor.

The death of Colonel Denne, who captured Arabi Pasha, is announced.

A TOKYO PLOT.

London. Received November 2.

Reuter's correspondent in Tokyo states that the police have discovered a plot to wreck arsenals and munition works in a number of places in Japan.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov. 1	Tons 165
Total to 1st inst.	165
Daily average	165

PANAMA CANAL.

Shipping Interest Warned.

The American Consul General has received information from the Department of State that the continued movements of sliding material in the Panama Canal have made it impossible to predict the approximate date of the canal's reopening. Shipping interests are therefore warned that it is inadvisable to route ships by the canal until further notice which will be given as soon as the material is removed sufficiently to insure stable conditions.

It is also notified that ships waiting at the canal will be permitted to transfer freight across the Isthmus by rail, at the rate of $3.00 per ton, all charges included; and that if the ships turn back, tolls not covered into the Treasury will be returned. For the transfer of freight and other matters shipping interests should make arrangements directly with the Governor of the Canal whose cable address is: Pancanal, Panama.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Oct. 30, 1915 is as follow:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 44 weeks.
This Year:...	$10,804	$483,880
Last Year:...	9,767	500,514
Increase: ...	1,037	
Decrease: ...		16,634

FOOTBALL.

R.G.A. v 4th K.S.L.I.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday and the following is the score.

Half time, R.G.A. 1 (Youngman) K.S.L.I. 0.

Second Half, 5 (Youngman 3, Swan 2) goals.

Result R.G.A. 6 4th K.S.L.I. 0

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 9th November, 1915, commencing at **11 a.m.** at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.
(For account of the concerned)

A Large Quantity of Superior Wines and Spirits
comprising:—

HOCK:—Marcobrunner, Liebfraumilch, Niersteiner, Hochheimer, Piesporter, Braunberger, etc.

CLARET:—Mouton Rothschield, Chat Palmer, St. Julien, etc.

SPIRITS:—Whisky, Brandy, Bols Gin, Rum

LIQUEURS:—Dom, Creme de Messthe, Green and Yellow Chatreuse, Apricot and Blackberry Brandy, Curacao, Creme de Vanille, Vermouth, etc., etc.

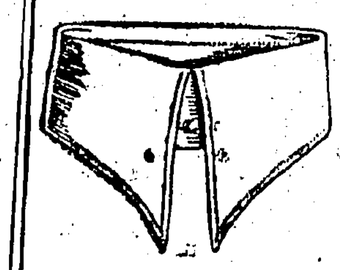
Also

20 cases		Hoehl Champagne (Extra Dry) qts,
30	"	John Begg's Whisky
8000	"	"Reina Victoria" Cigars
1500	"	"Perfecto" Cigars
3000	"	"High Life" Cigars
10,000	"	"Londres" Cigars
5000	"	German Cigars.

On view from Saturday, the 6th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.



"SUMMIT" SOFT COLLARS

PERFECT IN APPEARANCE AND COMFORT.

They are ideal for negligé or Sports wear. They never look sloppy. The cloths are just stiff enough to keep their shapes yet give perfect comfort. The eyelet holes in front allow the Safety Pin to be fixed without damaging the Collar.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
TELEPHONE 240.
SPECIALISTS
IN
GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS WEAR.
EVERYTHING EXCLUSIVE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
SPECIAL SALE
IN
GOLD POCKET WATCHES
Accurate Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains!
☞ Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed. ☜

BE SURE THAT THESE MUSICAL NOTES APPEAR ON EVERY RECORD YOU BUY
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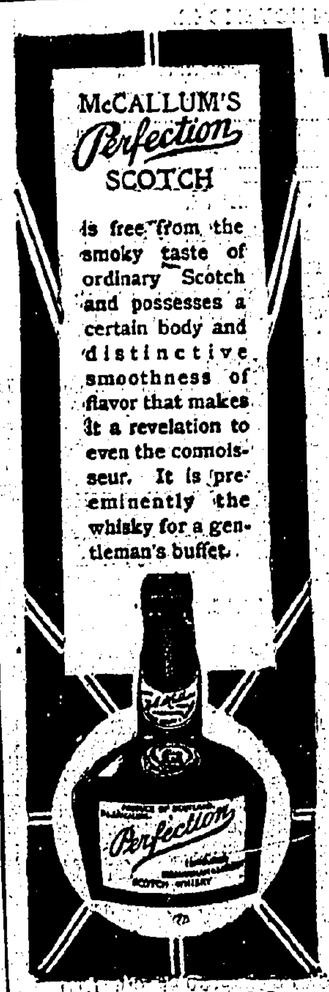

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. **"Japan,"** tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 9th November.

WESTWARD

The S.S. **"Dunera,"** tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, R'goon & Calcutta on the 3rd Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 2, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
Opposite the Blake Pier

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa §Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 21,000 T. 16,000	SATUR., 6th Nov. at noon. THURS., 18th Nov., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	§Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori §Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Jozawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500	TUES., 2nd Nov., at 7 a.m. THURS., 11th Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	§Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga §Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 T. 13,500	TUES., 16th Nov. at 4 p.m. TUES., 14th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon			
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kuwabara	T. 12,500	MONDAY, 8th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe			
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000	TUESDAY, 9th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500	SATUR., 13th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000	WED., 3rd Nov. at 10 a.m.

§ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " Montreal £60. 3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " 1st Return £37.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe 1st Return $135.
" 2nd " $ 90. " 2nd " $ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang 3rd	Nov. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming 3rd	Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang 4th	Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua 9th	Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow 13th	Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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☞ **MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

☞ S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 2nd November, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembangx	in port.....		...3rd Nov.	...JAVA
Tjilatjap	.....MACASSAR	6th Nov.	...12th Nov.	...JAPAN
Tjibodasx	...JAPAN	...10th Nov.	...12th Nov.	...JAVA
Tjiliwongx	...BATAVIA	...27th Nov.	...4th Dec.	...S'HAI

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Persia Maru*	9,000 - 17 knots	Wednes., 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Shinyo Maru†	22,000 - 21 knots	Sunday, 28th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
† .....(Cargo steamer)...		Thursday, 23rd December.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

† Cargo only. Omitting Shanghai.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANSANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	———	4th Nov. 11 a.m.
Aldenham	5th Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St. Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "
Empire	10th Dec.	3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports,

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson...	TUES., 2nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	FRI., 5th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haiching ...	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 9th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.

The light at Signal Hill has been replaced by a 5th Order Aga Light, the arc of visibility being the same as hitherto, viz., red with a white sector between S. 31° W. and S. 89° W., visible 10 miles in clear weather. This light will come into operation on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1915.

C. W. BECKWITH, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Notice is hereby given that the character of light, candle power and visible distance of Shira-se Lighthouse, on Shira-se, outside of Sasebo Naval Port, Province of Hizen, shall be changed as follows at the begining of November, 1915: — Shira-se Lighthouse. Character of light:—Acetylene gas flashing white light showing one flash every 4 seconds. Power: —White light, 130 candles and red light, 50 candles. Distance visible:—White light, 10 nautical miles and red light, 8 nautical miles; in clear night. Further notice will be given after the above changes have been effected.

Notice is hereby given that the Shinagawa Lighted Buoy S. by E. of Shinagawa Lighthouse has drifted. Further notice will be given after the above buoy has been removed in its due position.

KATSUNDO MINOURA,
Minister of State for Communications.

Far Eastern Freights.

In connection with the increased earnings of the liner companies, a City merchant writes that he was the unfortunate possessor of certain goods shipped from Japan to Hamburg by the German steamer Preussen, which took refuge at Sabang at the outbreak of war. He joined the body which, under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, made an arrangement with the German owners to get possession of their goods, and he duly obtained them, but he points out that, owing to the amount charged by one of the British lines for freight from Singapore to London, "it is quite evident that it would have paid me better if the goods had been pitched into the sea." He does not know yet what the cost will be of getting the cargo out of the Preussen, shipping it to Singapore, and putting it on board the British steamer, but as the freight amounts to about two-thirds of the value of the goods "there is not much doubt that the cost of getting the goods is going to be well over 100 per cent. of their value." The correspondent adds that the normal rate from Yokohama to London on those goods is 35s. per ton measurement, which is still ruling by the Japanese line, and that the present abnormal rate charged by the British line for the same is 79s., while the rate for bringing these goods on from Singapore is 101s. per ton. The freight charged is certainly high compared with that current before the war, but it can be readily understood that cargo salved from the German liners which failed to complete their voyages would hardly have first claim on the space in the British liners.

Annamite Munition Workers for France.

Marseilles, September 12.—There arrived in Marseilles to-day from the Far East 574 Annamite workmen who will be employed at Tarbes and Pau in making munitions. M. Albert Sarraut, who received them, made a short speech cordially welcoming their co-operation in the defence of the Mother Country.

Sword as Birthday Present

Udine, September 10.—The King has given way to the repeated requests of the Crown Princess since the beginning of the war to be allowed to go to the front. It is reported that what gained the young Prince's cause was his answer to the King's inquiry what he would like for his birthday on the 15th inst., when he enters on his twelfth year. The Crown Prince promptly answered: "To join father at the front, where our soldiers are fighting."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
HOIHOW & Haiphong ...	Loksang	Fri.,	5th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang†	Fri.,	5th Nov. at d'light
TIENTSIN via W'wei.....	Cheongshing*	Sat.,	6th Nov. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Namsang†	Sat.,	6th Nov at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.,	6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang†	Tues.,	9th Nov. at d'light
S'PORE & Sourabaya.....	Fooshing	Tues.,	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat.,	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairy, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc,

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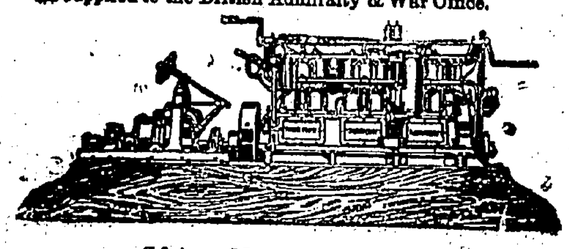
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	5, Nov.
Genoa and London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	5, Nov.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	6, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nellore	P. & O.	19, Nov.
London & Glasgow	C. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
V'ia, T'ma via M., K. & S'hai &c.	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco	Inveric	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Mexico City	J. M. Co.	E. of Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Inverclyde	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Australian Ports, via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	2, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	2, Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon Samarang, etc.	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	3, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	5, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Nov.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Sakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. Co.	9, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohoma	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	9, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haicheng	D. L. Co.	9, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	14, Nov.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INVERCLYDE."

—about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd,
Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons will sail from this port for Cronsel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Africa, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday, 10th November at noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 13th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 28th Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on Sunday the 17th Oct. due to arrive at Hongkong on Friday the 12th November.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong viy usual Australian Ports, Zamboanga and Manila on the 13th instant and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Singapore and may be expected here on or about the 4th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,696, T. Hori, 23th Oct.—Shanghai, 22nd Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Muttra, Br. s.s. 2,985, J. Kilpatrick, 27th Oct. - Moji, 20th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,629, F. Fumoto, 28th Oct.—Tsingtau, 23rd Oct., Gen.—M.B.K.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,411, E. Bent, 29th Oct.—San Francisco, 2nd Oct., Gen.—T.K.K.

Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,771, Y. Maki, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—T.K.K.

Keijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 614, D. Imaidzumi, 29th Oct.—Haiphong, 28th Oct., Gen.—O.S.K.

Nichiren Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,400, S. Suzuki, 29th Oct.—Hongay, 25th Oct., Coal—B. & S.

Hongkong, Br. s.s. 2,995, J. Mason, 30th Oct.—Singapore, 24th Oct. Gen.—Chinese.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 5,089, N. V. W. Jurriaans, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—J.C.J.L.

Dupera, Br. s.s. 2,403, A. Munro, 29th Oct.—Singapore, 22nd Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,306, Nomura, 31st Oct.—Singapore, 24th Oct., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,426, T. Asai, 31st Oct.—Moji, 25th Oct. Coal—S. & Co.

Chingshow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Dayis, 31st Oct.—Port Parseval, 28th Oct. Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. S. Thomson, 1st Oct.—Swatow, 31st Oct. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,751, Pennsfather, 1st Oct.—Manila, 28th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Van Spilbergen, Dut. s.s. 1,760, Weers, 31st Oct.—Singapore, 31st Oct. Gen.—J.C.J.L.

Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,173, Hussey, 31st Oct.—Saigon, 26th October, Rice—Chinese.

Eastern, Br. s.s. 3,591, F. Caster, 1st Nov.—Moji, 28th Oct. Gen.—G. L. and Co.

TO SAIL

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "MEXICO CITY,"

about end of November.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Oct., 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW...	City of Bombay	24th November.
LONDON & HULL	Kioto	18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton.

Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freigh) etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Name of Dock or Slip	Length on Keel Blocks	Entrance Breadth	Depth over Sill at Ordinary Spring Tides	Rise of Tide: Springs	Rise of Tide: Neaps
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	400	(Bottom)	26'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	325'	74'	22' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	325'	74'	22' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	65' 9"	15'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	180'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
WAI-NOE-MUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	80'	26'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
New Dock	11 450'	80'	26'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	1 325'	60'	18'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON Telephone No. 1 K.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEM BER 2, 1915

SPECIAL CABLES.

THE SHANGHAI ARMS CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, Nov. 2, 1.45 a..m.

Judgment has been delivered, in the Shanghai Mixed Court, in the case of three Chinese who were arrested on October 18 in connection with an alleged German plot to send arms and ammunition to India.

One prisoner was discharged, a second bound over, and a third sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the British assessor declaring that the plot wherein prisoners were engaged was intended to stir up sedition in India—although they were the dupes of an unscrupulous rogue, (referring to the German, Nielsen, mentioned in the case.)

The *North China Daily News*, in an editorial this morning, remarks that, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the German authorities, sufficient evidence was forthcoming to make it clear that the enemies of Great Britain resident in Shanghai have been flagrantly abusing the privileges accorded to foreigners in China. They have been guilty of a serious breach of the neutrality of China in making Shanghai a depot from which the export of munitions to India could be carried on. This calls for an immediate protest from China.

THE CHINESE MONARCHY.

TOO LATE TO TAKE ACTION.

Shanghai 2.45 a.m.

President Yuan Shih k'ai, replying to the Powers, says that it is too late to take action in the matter concerning which representations have been made to him by them.

The decision has been left to the Li Fa Yuan.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, September 17.

Uncertainty.

Parliament has reassembled for a momentous Autumn session. Outside the walls of the House of Commons party politics have long ceased to have any meaning. What the whole country is now anxiously waiting to see is whether the House of Commons is still an assembly of hopeless partisans, or whether it has at last learnt its lesson and truly subordinated its threadbare old shibboleths to the general chorus of freedom's battle cry. National Service is the great controversy of the hour. Earnest men and women are devoutly praying that the controversy may cease at once, and that the country will promptly receive the lead for which it has long been looking in vain. All sorts of doubts and anxieties are being expressed about the possible effect of the introduction of National Service. Most of these misgivings are entirely illusory. The overwhelming public opinion of the United Kingdom is not only ready but eager to do whatever its rulers demand of it. If the Prime Minister announces next week that National Service is necessary, that sacrifice will be made without a murmur of real discontent. What thoughtful people object to is spurious agitation in the press and other obvious signs of divided counsels in the Cabinet. It has been stated that the leading protagonists of National Service are Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Churchill. There is, at any rate, no doubt about the views on this subject held by Mr. Lloyd George. He is for National Service, and probably he recognises more clearly than his colleagues how difficult under the voluntary system of enlistment it is to avoid conflict and confusion between recruiting for the Army and recruiting for war services at home. Anything that Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George united in demanding would be pretty certain to be accepted without much delay.

Enlistment Figures.

It must be confessed that Mr. Asquith has dealt the shrewdest blow at the existing system. Within a few hours of the complacent announcement by one Member of the Cabinet that our recruiting figures would astonish the world if they were made known, the Prime Minister publicly reveals those figures, and the astonishment is rather on the wrong side. Mr. Asquith's statement that not far short of three million men have offered themselves to the country for the fighting services is satisfactory, and indeed inspiring, from one point of view. It is a magnificent achievement to have raised such a force of fighting men under the voluntary system by appeal to sheer patriotism. But if these figures are, as they appear to be, inclusive of all services in the whole Empire, they are just about three quarters of a million to a million short of what appeared to be well-informed expectations. Until this announcement was made the belief and the report in official circles was that we had, without including the Navy at all, not far short of four million men under arms or in training. The fact that we are a million short of that figure will go a long way towards convincing some of the sceptics that it is necessary for us to follow the example of America during the civil war and to adopt National Service for the prosecution of this great struggle in which we are now involved. Once the necessity is made clear, and it is understood that the expedient is for the War only and without prejudice to the future, there will be no difficulty, if the Government desire it, in getting the country to respond loyally to a National call. Nor must it be supposed that the fighting men who would be forthcoming under National Service will be composed to any large extent of slackers and poltroons. There are hundreds of thousands of men in the United Kingdom today who are anxious to do their duty, and who would respond gallantly to the call, but who under the existing system feel themselves unable, owing to various domestic and business responsibilities, to volunteer. So long as it is not absolutely necessary for them to go, although they may be personally very keen on going, a real sense of duty to dependents keeps them at home. But a National demand would free them from the reproaches they would otherwise incur by enlisting, and the country would find in these men good fighters well worthy of serving with the brave fellows already in khaki.

Baseless Fears.

One thing can be stated positively. The demand for National Service might possibly split the Government, but it would not divide the country. Those who are watching affairs in this country from Overseas with anxious eyes may accept this assurance with perfect confidence. It is quite possible that the Government may not decide on National Service. In that case we may assume without misgivings that all is well. It is also possible, if they do decide for National Service, that it may lead to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. This would probably be a very good thing. It would enable the Government to weed out some of its rather weak-kneed members and to concentrate the leadership for this war in the hands of a smaller body of more virile and active statesmen. The notion that all would be lost, or that a grave crisis will arise, in the event of a reconstruction of the Ministry is a very incompetent one. France and Russia have both passed through the inner turmoil of such a crisis with advantage to themselves and without detriment to anybody. The same thing is quite possible in this country. Whatever is necessary for the winning of this war, this country will do with alacrity and enthusiasm, and as to what is necessary it will be guided by those who alone are in a position to say. The enormous expenditure on the war, our share of which already approaches a daily cost of five million pounds, will serve to emphasise in quarters where it is necessary the grim seriousness of this struggle. Next week we are to have Mr. McKenna's War Budget, the proposals of which must be drastic enough to convince that this war is no joke. It is probable, from all that one hears, that for the first time the income tax, invented by the greatest of all our British statesmen to meet the cost of the last great war, will be extended downwards to include the very respectable earnings, greatly inflated by the War, of what are called the working classes. A tax on luxuries and a levy on war profits are other features now confidently anticipated. Colossal as the cost is to us, who are necessarily bearing the lion's share of it, this country is perfectly able to support it, and it has at any rate one bright side. The drain on Germany must be proportionately high, and Germany is quite unable to stand it. A very distinguished authority on the inner workings of the German machine recently put the situation thus. He said: "This war was adroitly launched by Germany as the result of carefully matured plans and a perfectly amazing conspiracy of preparation. The Germans were certain that they alone were efficient and ready for it. They were convinced that they could win almost with ease, without very heavy sacrifices, and quite conclusively. Their ambition was to extend and consolidate the German Empire, to acquire new territory, rich areas, and a fine seaboard, and to make their defeated neighbours and dupes bear the burden of Germany's aggrandisement. The Germans, in short, dreamt of a perfect overlordship in Europe, a vast expansion of commercial prosperity and political influence, and heavy tributes levied upon crushed competitors. That dream has been shattered. Germany is fighting to-day, tooth and nail, to stave off disintegration, political and social revolution, and a commercial bankruptcy that would really stagger humanity.

(To be Continued.)

TRADE INQUIRY LIST.

The American Consulate General, sends us the following:—

Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—

Belting:—The Missouri Belting Company of St. Louis, Mo., seek Hongkong connections for a line of belting for the transmission of power and similar goods for use in mills and factories.

Asbestos.—The Asbestos and Mineral Corporation of No. 116, West 39th Street, New York City, seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of asbestos boiler and pipe closing, asbestos millboard, and all kinds of asbestos textiles such as asbestos cloth, yarn, gaskets, or asbestos crude and fibre for the manufacture of such materials and invites correspondence.

Travelling bags and motor cases.—The Knickerbocker Case Company of Fulton and Clinton Streets, Chicago, Ill., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of travelling bags, fishing tackle cases and bags and all similar goods and invites correspondence.

Sanitary Goods.—The Chemical Supply Company of 103, East 125th Street, New York City, invites correspondence from Hongkong firms dealing in chemical specialties, stock food and remedies, disinfectants and similar goods.

Artificial Leather and Automobile and Carriage Fabrics.—The Pickens Auto Cloth Company, Inc., of No. 1777, Broadway, New York City, invites correspondence looking to the introduction of its line of artificial leather for upholstery and similar service and its single texture dyed top fabrics, slip cover fabrics, broadcloths, mohairs and a complete line of similar goods.

Oil Tractors, Power Hammers and Similar Goods.—The Mayer Brothers Company of Mankato, Minn., seek a Hongkong agent for their line of power hammers, oil tractors, rotary graders and similar goods.

Balata and Textile Belting.—The Victor Balata and Textile Belting Company of No. 465-471, Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., seeks Hongkong representation for its line of balata and canvas stitched belting and similar goods and invites correspondence.

Brass and Metal specialties.—L. F. Gammes and Sons of Allentown, Pa., seek Hongkong representation for their line of brass and metal specialties including stationery specialties, wire formed articles, ornaments, dies, cabinet hardware and all similar goods. They invite correspondence.

Motors.—The Standard Motor Construction Company of No. 172-180, Whiton Street, Jersey City, N.J., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its motors in this field and invites correspondence.

Disinfectants.—Samuel Cabot, Inc., of 141, Milk Street, Boston, Mass., seeks a Hongkong representative for the introduction of its line of disinfectants, creosote shingle stains, sheathing and deadening quilt and similar goods and invites correspondence.

Numbering Machines.—The Wetter Numbering Machine Company of 331-341, Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its numbering machines for use by printers.

Two Claimants.

Inspector Taylor, of the Police Reserve, summoned two Chinese to the Police Court for being in unlawful possession of two cycle rubber inner tubes. The case was remanded for further inquiries when it was found there were two claimants for the property.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(To the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—In reviewing the great amount of subscriptions that have been, and are now, in evidence for the Flood Fund, for the wounded at the front, for the widows and orphans of those killed in the war, for the supply of clothing tobacco etc. for the soldiers, the needs of our local poor are liable to be forgotten.

Owing to the war, every necessity of life: food, coal, firewood etc. has risen in price so much that our poor are crying out in despair and imploring help. Why should we not listen to these cries? "Charity begins at home"; consequently we should keep something in reserve to alleviate our neighbours who are struggling for their existence—The local hospitals are well looked after, but what about the destitutes? shall we let them be abandoned and taken no notice of at all? No, certainly not. They have not been abandoned by an Institution which has been in existence in this Colony for over half a century; that is the Local Branch of the great Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

This Society is entirely dependent on public support, and the local members are quite confident that the Hongkong Public will not fail to contribute either donations or gifts towards the forthcoming Bazaar, or "Al Fresco Fete" which is to take place on Sunday the 14th inst.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady May have extended their patronage and have promised to be present, so we hope the public will all contribute from their purses to assist in the maintenance of the poor under the charge of the said Society. Particulars of the Fete will soon appear in the local press.

Yours etc.
A. M. C. DA SILVA.

THE LATE MR. CALDWELL.

Funeral Yesterday Afternoon.

There were many prominent Freemasons among those who attended the funeral of the late Mr. Caldwell, at Happy Valley, last evening. The Rev. Coply Moyle conducted the burial service.

The chief mourners were Messrs. W. Armstrong, F. M. Crawford and A. C. Davison. Those at the graveside included Mr. G. R. Sayer, (representing H. E. The Governor); the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Mr. S. H. Dodwell (chairman of the Dock Co.) Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman V.D., Major D. Macdonald V.D., Captain Arthur, Captain G. P. Lammert, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. A. Denison, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. A. Clarke, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Messrs. J. Reid, and K. E. Grieg, (Taikoo Dock), J. D. Humphreys, W. C. Jack, C. Lafrentz, W. Graham, Morton Smith, G. Piercy, T. A. Loughlin (R. H. K. Y. C.), A. Morris, J. Danby, F. C. Hall, H. S. Stringer, R. N. Anderson, P. Tod, T. L. Hosie, and H. H. Jones.

Among the numerous floral tributes of respect, were those sent by the District Grand Lodge, the Victoria Lodge, the directors of the Dock Co. the different staffs, the R. H. K. Y. C. and the V. R. C.

Spy Shot at Lyons.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The spy Flamme, who pretended to be a Belgian, and was sentenced to death by a Lyons court-martial, was shot yesterday at Lyons.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A Chapman V. D., state:—

Joined.

Sapper J. E. Hansen joined the Corps on 1. 11. 15, allotted Corps No. 1931 and posted to Engineer Company.

Musketry, Trained Men Part 1.

Musketry Trained Men's Course, Part 1, will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday, 6th inst. 2 20 p.m.—Right Section M. G. Co.

Sunday, 7th inst. 9.30 a.m.—Left Section, M. G. Co.

Corpl. Grimes R E. will attend. N.C.Os., of the Right and Left Sections M. G. Co. will assist him. Uniform (drill order) to be worn. Sergeant Majors Witchell and Biden will attend at the Orderly Room not later than Saturday morning, 6th inst., to obtain the names of the men who have to fire the Course. The Senior Officer or N. C. O, in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing.

Promotions.

Private C. H. Chaves, Signalling Section, to be Lance Corporal, dated 1. 11. 15.—

Private A. Young, Signalling Section, to be Lance Corporal, dated 1. 11, 15.

Parades.

Parades for Wednesday, 3rd instant.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section—Signalling practice at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergt. Everest. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until 4th instant—H.K.V.R.

Prs. of W. Camp, Kowloon.

On duty until 4th instant—H.K.V.R.

DISMISSED.

Lady Summoned Over a Dog.

Madame Gains appeared at the Police Court to answer a summons for permitting a dog to be at large without a muzzle. She said the summons was not served until a week after the alleged incident and she could not then say whether the dog returned with the muzzle round his neck or not neither could she say whether it went out without a muzzle or not.

Mr. Lindsell said he was fairly responsible for the issuing of the summons and as the constable was not present he would dismiss the case.

ARE THEY ILLEGAL?

A Moneyloan Association Question.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court, this afternoon, Mr. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appearing for the defendant in an action originating in a moneyloan association, said that such associations were illegal under the societies. This he was prepared to argue.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Commission for a Hongkong Man.

Mr. E. P. H. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston has been, we are informed, gazetted a second Lieutenant in the Monmouthshires.

St. Vincent de Paul Society—An Acknowledgment.

The Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul desires to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of $50 through Mr. E. J. Noronha, as a donation to the Society's fund.

WAR ITEMS.

More War Work for Canada.

Ottawa, September 10.—Canadian manufacturers are being encouraged to expect larger orders for war munitions as a result of Sir Robert Borden's visit to England.

The Vicar's Retort.

Speaking at a recruiting meeting recently held at Loughborough, Leicestershire, the Rev. R. J. Sturdee, vicar of St. Peter's Loughborough, said that this war was no ordinary war, because we were not fighting human beings, but Germans. A member of the audience interjected the word "Devils." The speaker retorted: "No; don't insult the devil! We are fighting Germans!"

Eleven Trainloads of German Prisoners.

Paris, September 27.—The following appears in the *Petit Parisien* to-day:—The railway junction of Le Bourged has, during the last 24 hours, recovered the aspect it had during the grand and glorious days of the Marne. Eleven trains, carrying unwounded German prisoners, passed during yesterday. These trains only stopped at Le Bourget for a few minutes, and then went off, by the Ceintare line, to the different camps where the Kaiser's officers and men, captured by our valiant troops are being interned.

Aeroplane from Rhodesia.

The British South Africa Company has received a message from the Administrator of Rhodesia, asking that the sum of £1,500 shall be paid over to the Imperial Government for the purchase of a 70-h.p. Renault aeroplane, as a gift from the people of Rhodesia. It is requested that the machine may be named "Rhodesia No. 1." Certain Angoni Chiefs in the Fort Jameson district (Northern Rhodesia) have subscribed £32 1s. as an expression of loyalty to the King Emperor, which sum they request shall contribute towards the cost of an aeroplane for the British Army.

Australian Losses.

Up to the first week in August, the Australian casualties in the Dardanelles amounted to 2,610 killed and 10,222 wounded. These figures do not include deaths from disease or accident, nor those who have been reported missing. Personal reports from the Front bear out the statement that the Dominion troops are well fed and clothed, while the care of the medical officers has reduced disease among them to very small proportions. The losses are sufficiently heavy, nearly thirteen thousand out of a comparatively small body of men in some three months' fighting. Great enthusiasm accompanies the recruiting campaign, however, and throughout the States men are coming forward in tens of thousands. A month's work in Victoria alone has resulted in 22,000 men enlisting.

THE WEST POINT FIRE.

Some Later Details.

In connection with the fire at West Point, mentioned in our earlier edition, we are informed that damage was done to the extent of $80 000. The property was insured up to about $74,500 in numerous companies. The cause of the fire is still unknown. We are glad to be able to report that there were no casualties.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, the Chairman announced that Dr. Pearce was injured while assisting the police during the fire, and would be confined to his bed for a few days owing to the bruises he had sustained.

We understand that the property, consisting of one large timber yard divided into four, was owned by a number of Chinese.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 4th November, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirrors, Armchairs, Easy Chairs, Couch, Roll Top Desk, Writing Table, Teak Bookcase, Card Table, Overmantel, Carpet and Rug (new) Brass Fender, etc.

Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chest, Tea Tables, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery and Glass-Ware, Cooking Stove, etc.

Double and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Dressing Tables, Chests-of-Drawers, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Tapestry Curtains, etc, etc,

and

A few pieces of Blackwood-ware also

1 Cottage Piano by "E Krauss" (in good condition)

2 Treadle Sewing Machine (new)

On view from Wednesday, the 3rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 4th November, 1915, commencing at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One Full Size English Billiard Table with Accessories.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Fixtures for 1915.

OPENING CRUISE:—Saturday November 6th.

PROGRAMME.

(1) 1.45 p.m. Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
(2) 2.00 p.m. Cruiser Race.
(3) 3.30 p.m. Rowing:—Race for Ladies' Pair Oars.
(4) 4.00 p.m. Ladies' Sailing Race:—All Classes R. H. K. Y. C. Racing Boats.

The Starting Line for Events 1 and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club, and, for Events 3 and 4, off the Club House, (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point The Finishing Line for All Events is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

November 13th:—First Race Handicap and One Design Classes.
November 27th:—Second Race Handicap and One Design Classes.
December 4th:—Third Race Handicap and One Design Classes.
December 18th:—Fourth Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 21st:—First Race Cruisers.
December 12th:—Second Race Cruisers.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec, Sailing Committee.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE. Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN

The World's Acknowledged Master of Mystery
and
LONDON COMPANY OF VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES
INCLUDING
Miss BARBARA BABINGTON, London's Ballad Vocalist,
LEYWOOD & NORELL, Australian Burlesque Impressionists.
Misses HAY & CRAWFORD, Singers & Dancers Extraordinary.
GOSWARD, Inimitable Musical Tramp and
20 Charming Lady Singers & Dancers.

Special Matinee Saturday Nov. 13 at 4 p.m.

OPENING NIGHT ON MONDAY, NOV. 8TH.

Plans open at MOUTRIES. Prices as usual.
Prices $3.50 $3, $2, & $1,
Doors Open 8.30 p.m. Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 2.
The thrilling drama
in 3 parts:

"A LEECH OF INDUSTRY."

WRESTLING IN THE "CATCH AS CATCH CAN" STYLE.

"THE THREE MILE LIMIT."

Various other Comic and Interesting Pictures.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5,
The Magnificent Film

"WHEN ROME RULED."

The Splendour of the Scenic Effects and Dresses is, of itself well worth seeing.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday 30th October
The Magnificent Drama

"GOLDEN CALF"

IN 4 PARTS.
GAUMONT WAR GRAPHIC.
etc., etc.,

from 1st November
ORCHESTRA will be in attendance.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FORD MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES,
DRY BATTERIES, OPTIMUS STOVES,
BLOW LAMPS, TOOL SETS, SPEEDOMETERS,
MOTOR BOAT HORNS, TYRES, MEGAPHONES,
ROYAL TYPEWRITERS, MARINE ENGINES,
STATIONARY ENGINES, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS,
CANVAS, MOTOR BOATS.

Machine Office, Ground Floor.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN HONGKONG $1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea & Choicest Cake made with best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION 15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRIC

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

肉食		Cts.
	Beef Sirloin —Mei Lung Pa ... ... lb.	19
	" Prime Cut— ... ... "	21
扒髀尾	" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk ... ... "	19
肉牛鞍	" Roast,—Shiu " ... ... "	19
肉牛燒	" Breast,—Ngau Lam " ... ... "	17
柄牛	" Soup,—Tong Yuk " ... ... "	15
肉湯	" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ... ... "	20
扒肉牛	" do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau ... ... "	30
柳牛	" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung ... ... "	24
腸牛	Bullock's Brains— " No ... ... per set	10
腦牛	" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li ... ... each	50
腩牛	" " corned,—Ham Ngau Li ... "	60
鞍牛	" Head,—Ngau Tau	$1.00
頭牛	" Heart,—Ngau Sum ... ... lb.	14
心牛	" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin ... ... "	20
肩牛	" Feet,—Ngau Keuk ... ...each	11
脚牛	" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu ... ... "	11
尾牛	" Tail,—Ngau Mei... ... ... "	18
肝牛	" Liver,—Ngau Kon ... ... lb.	13
肚牛	" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To ... ... "	6
脚頭仔牛	Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk set	$1.00
骨排羊	Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat ... ... lb.	25
脾羊	" Leg,—Yeung Pei ... ... "	25
手羊	" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau ... ... "	24
	" Saddle...	27
腰豬	Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong ... ... "	27
腦豬	" Brains,—Chu No ... ... per set	24
脚豬	" Feet,—Chu Keuk ... ... lb.	13
雜豬	" Fry,—Chu Chap ... ... "	15
頭豬	" Head,—Chu Tau... ... ... "	16
心豬	" Heart,—Chu Sam... ... ... each	11
腰豬	" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ... ... "	18
肝豬	" Liver,—Chu Kon ... ... lb.	28
骨排豬	Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ... ... "	24
肉豬鞍	" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk ... ... "	—
脾豬	" Leg,—Chu Pei ... ... "	28
油豬	" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ... ... "	29
脚頭羊	Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk ... set	60
心羊	" Heart,—Yeung Sam ... ... each	8
腰羊	" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu ... ... "	12
肝羊	" Liver,—Yeung Kon ... ... lb.	26
仔豬	Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai ... ... "	22
油牛生	Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau ... ... "	20
油羊生	" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau ... ... "	26
肉仔牛	" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ... ... "	19
腸仔牛	" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung ... ... "	20
油豬	Lard,—Chu Yau ... ... "	20

POULTRY.

生口		Cts.
	Chicken,— Kai Tsai ... ... lb	35
仔雞	Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai ... ... "	34
雞線	Ducks,—Ap ... ... "	32
鴨	Doves,—Pan Kau ... ... "	18
坳班	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) ... ... per doz	20
蛋雞	" (fresh) — " ... ... "	36
雞	Fowls, Canton,—Kai ... ... lb.	42
雞南河	" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ... ... "	30
鵝	Geese,—Ngo ... ... "	24
鴿白	Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ... ... each	28
鴿白口河	" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap, ... "	25
雞沙	Snipe—Sha Tsui ... ... " each	22
公雞火	Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ... ... lb.	60
雞雞火	" Hen, " " Na ... ... "	45
雞山	Pheasant,—Shan Kai ... ... "	75
鶉鴿	Quail,—Om Chun ... ... "	25
鵝鵝	Partridges,—Che Ku ... ... "	65

FISH.

海鮮		Cts.
魚嘉	Barbel,—Ka Yu ... ...lb.	16
魚扁	Bream,—Pin Yu ... ... "	18
魚鮮海	Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu ... ... "	15
鯽魚	Carp,—Li Yu... ... ... "	20
魚赤	Catfish,—Chik Yu ... ... "	12
魚鱈	Codfish,—Mun Yu... ... ... "	14
蟹	Crabs,—Hai ... ... "	26
魚墨	Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ... ... "	16
魚場	Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ... ... "	12
魚毛沙	Dace,—Wong Mei Lap ... ... "	13
魚尾黃	Dog Fish—Tit To Sha ... ... "	10
魚頭鐵	Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man ... ... "	13
魚水淡	" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu ... ... "	18
魚海	Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin ... ... "	32
鱔黃	Frogs,—Tin Kai ... ... "	33
魚田	Garoupa,—Shek Pan... ... ... "	40
班石	Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu ... ... "	16
魚鮫白	Herrings,—Tso Pak... ... ... "	20
白會	Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap ... ... "	20
蛤蜊絲	Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu ... ... "	18
魚花黃	Loach,—Wu Yu ... ... "	26
魚鳥	Lobsters,—Lung Ha ... ... "	28
鰂鯖	Mackerel,—Chi Yu... ... ... "	20
魚泡	Monk Fish,—Mong Yu ... ... "	32
魚芒	Mullet,—Chai Yu ... ... "	16
魚青	Oysters,—Shang Ho ... ... "	22
鸚生	Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu... ... ... "	12
魚公鸚	Perch,—Tau Lo ... ... "	18
頭鯧	Pike,—Fa Pau Fong ... ... "	16
芒花	Plaice,—Pan Yu ... ... "	15
魚班	Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong ... ... "	26
魚黑	Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong ... ... "	28
魚白	Prawns,—Ming Ha... ... ... "	38
蝦明	Ray—Pai Pa Sha ... ... "	10
公狗石	Rock Fish.—Shek Kau Kung ... ... "	15
	Rosch— Chun Yu ... ... "	12
魚鯊	Salmon—Ma Yau ... ... "	30
有馬	Shark —Sha Yu ... ... "	7
魚蛟	Skate—Po Yu... ... ... "	8
魚蝦	Shrimps,—Ha... ... ... "	25
蝦	Snapper,— Lap Yu ... ... "	28
魚立	Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ... ... "	26
魚沙種	Tench,—Wan Yu... ... ... "	16
魚河	Turbot,—Cho How Yu ... ... "	18
魚口鯽	Turtles, small, fresh water.—Keuk Yu ... ... "	60
魚脚		

FRUITS.

菓子		Cts.
	Almonds,—Hang Yan ... ... lb.	35
仁杏	Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho ... "	18
蘋果梨仙金	" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho ... "	—
蘋果梨津天	Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	—
	" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu ... "	3
	Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut ... ... "	1
	Carambola,—Yeung To ... ... "	—
	Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse ... ...each	12
	Grapes—Po Tai Tsz ... ... lb.	30
	Lemons, China,—Ling Mung ... ... "	8
	" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung ... "	10
	Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone ... ... lb	28
	" Fresh, ... "	—
	Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching ... "	5
	" Sweet ... ... "	8
	Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay ... "	—
	" (Canton), Cookna, —Sha Li ... ... "	10
	Peanuts,—Fa Shang ... ... "	10
	Plantain,—Tai Chiu ... ... "	—
	Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai ... ... "	—
	Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau ... ... each	14
	" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat ... ... "	—
	Walnuts,—Hop To ... ... lb	15
	" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo ... ... "	—
	Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa ... each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi Cheuk ... ... lb	8
	Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mooa Pin Tau ... "	8
	" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	—
	" Sprout,—Ah Choi ... ... "	8
	" Long,—Tau Kok ... ... "	10
	Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau ... ... each	6
	Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ... ... "	8
	Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa ... ... "	6
	" Red.—Hung Ke ... ... "	8
	Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi ... ... lb	10
	Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi ... ... "	14
	Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun ... ... "	8
	Carrots,—Kam Shun ... ... lb	6
	Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi ... ... "	8
	Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu ... ... "	25
	" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ... ... "	10
	" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu ... ... "	8
	Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu ... ... "	10
	Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa ... ... each	2
	Garlic,—Sun Tau ... ... lb	8
	Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung ... ... "	6
	" old.—Lo Keung ... ... "	9
	Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan ... ... "	12
	Indian Corn,—Suk Mai ... ... each	—
	Lettuce.—Yeung Shang Tsoi ... ... "	1
	Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ... ... lb.	6
	" Mandarin.—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... ... "	8
	Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko ... ... "	35
	Musk Melon. Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa ... each	—
	Okroes ... ... lb	—
	Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau ... ... "	8
	" Green,—Shang Chong ... ... "	6
	" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau ... ... "	7
	Parsley,—Kun Tsoi ... ... lb.	8
	Green Peas,—Ching Tau ... ... lb.	—
	Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu ... ... "	3
	" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz ... ... "	—
	" Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai ... ... "	3
	" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai ... ... "	8
	" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai ... ... "	—
	Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa ... ... "	3
	Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ... ... "	5
	Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong ... ... "	—
	Sage,—Tse So ... ... "	—
	Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau ... ... "	8
	Spinach,—Yin Tsoi ... ... "	5
	Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ... ... "	6
	Taros.—Wu Tau ... ... "	6
	Turnips Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak ... ... "	4
	" English,—Yeung Lo Pak ... ... "	—
	Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa ... ... "	4
	" (American),—Kam-san Chit Kwa ... ... "	—
	Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi ... ... "	12
	" Lily root,—Lin Ngau ... ... "	6
	Yams,—Ta Shu ... ... "	6
	English,—Yeung Kan Choi ... ... "	—
	Tau ... ... "	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government List of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
   (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... $4.50
   per lb., ... .10
   (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00
   per lb., ... .08
   (c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50
   per lb., ...0
2. Tinned Milk:—
   (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .35
   (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
   (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... .25
   (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... .35
   (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... .33
   (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin ... ... .20
3. Sugar:—
   Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.15
   Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 14
   Granulated, per lb., ... 14
   Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 13
   " No. 2 " " " " 12
   Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.
4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent

EMPLOYERS!

EMPLOYERS!!

EMPLOYERS!!!

THE EMPIRE URGENTLY

NEEDS

EVERY SKILLED

ENGINEER

IN YOUR FACTORY

NOT ON WAR WORK.

MAKE IT EASY

FOR THEM TO

GO AND EASY

TO COME BACK.

HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

Aitken A H	Innes Capt R
Anderson G E	Joseph E M
Bernheim Mr & Mrs E	Johnston Mrs A Kirby A M
Bunn Mr & Mrs R D	Kleinjung W
Bain H Murray	Lauritsen C
Bell C D J	Longfield S
Bellilos R E	Lloyd G T
Bellilos Mrs E R	Mavor G
Baring J H	Manning Mr and Mrs W
Browne J P	McKean Dr G W
Bowring C	McMurray D
Bien Z S	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Cheetham H	Mehta B K
Champkin C	Mereeki J
Charlebois A A	Moore W
Crum B	Morton Capt H E
D'Almada Castro Mr & Mrs F X	Moldon H
D'Almada Castro Miss	Maxwell F A
D'Almada Castro Master	Mitchell L P
Carey G G	Neighbour W R Mr & Mrs
Duffy Miss M E	Nilsson Mr & Mrs A
Davis Mrs F E	Nissim Mrs
Dade Dr W H	Nissim A
Davison Capt W	Ormiston J
Edwards J E	Ormiston Jas
Feireira Jr D	Pinson A V
Fitzwilliams Dr G H L	Pitcher A J
Fuller Mrs S	Reay, Miss F
Gascoigne Lt-Com & Mrs V H	Reay, E. H
Gould J	Reed Mrs C
Gibb J	Raymond Mr and Mrs E M
Goulbourn V	Riach G V R
Griffin Mr & Mrs T P	Simmons T W
Hunter R	Sorby V
Hunt J St C	Shooker Mrs Sutthery C P
Hodge W J	Sheppey Mr & Mrs C A
Howett Hon E A	Schroder W E
Hall Capt T P	Smith Mrs H S
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A	Taylor H H
Holgate L G	Wood G G
Hopcroft Capt	Waite E B
Howell Mr & Mrs R B	Wenyon W F
Hart S	Wilkie J
	Wright J F
	Woods Dr & Mrs

Kingsclere Hotel.

Bolles J W	Negre R
Burn Percy	North R A C
Cavero S M	Powell Capt & Mrs S
Claxton A A	Ranger Mr & Mrs F E
Cooper W A J	Robertson Mr & Mrs J
Dick H W	Rolfe P H
Egra Mrs F	Sachse Mrs G
Fielder B E	Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Filkins Miss D	Smyth Mr & Mrs F
Forbes A	Smyth R
Hoegewerff	Tyson Mr & Mrs F H
Hurley Mr and Mrs F C Mason	Watkins H C
Kerr Mrs A	
Logan W	
Luhrs J H V G	

Grand Hotel.

Anker J C	McLaren L
Arnott C R	Morrow James
Booth C H	Philipp P
Crow A B	Reynold C W
Dunrich A	Ryan E
Dyer D	Smith J
Dyk P S Van	Stanton J R S
Grant J	Stobb Mr & Mrs J B
Humue F G	Thoris H F A
James	Vees H B van
Kleek J de	Wells Mrs E
Lawrie W	Wright S H
Mautoiro J	

Carlton Hotel.

Ampatin Mr & Mrs	Hoshial Dr J
Barnett Mr & Mrs	Jones G L D
Bolda F M	Kauffman Miss
Bentz O	Kelman A D
Castello V	Mathews P
Clarke Miss M	Mathews
Cropley L	McDougall A K
Cropley N C	Meek Thomas
Cropley C C	Noon R W
Dean W H	Pennell W V
Del Pan	Simon Rev J
Ehrmann M	Simpson P A
Emery F W	Soga Capt T
Fulcher W C	Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Gabriel Rev E	Thom Wm
Hind W B	

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong W	Johns Mrs T J R
Barnatt Mr & Mrs	Kadoorie E
Bell Mr & Mrs W H	Kork Mr & Mrs W L
Bowe'or Mrs	Lomlet
Carmichael Mr and Mrs H F	Macbewan Mrs Merrilit Mrs
Cartwright H A	Michoson Maj & Mrs
Cary F W	Mitchelmore Mr & Mrs V
Casulli Mr & Mrs D C	Morgan Major
Cooney Lt & Mrs	Moss Mr & Mrs D K
Cousland A	Perkins T L
Darling Col R E	Pratt Mrs
Dobbie Mr & Mrs	Ralphs Mr & Mrs
Falchine Col	Skinner Miss
Fuller Denman	Skott C
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Smith Mr & Mrs E G
Hansen W J Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs A F
Hind B A	Stewart Capt & Mrs
Hammond Capt & Mrs	Tisdall G
Jones Lee	Trahn J A Mr & Mrs
	Ventris Maj. Gen

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R	Loo K C
Barnes J H	Kuhn Mr & Mrs
Budge W	Lambden Miss
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S	Lee W D
Cooke F L	Lennox Capt & Mrs
Cooke, Miss J F	Norris E C
Cooke Masters G M & J F	Macleod D A Manning J
Cooke J H	Meyer V
Course A	Murphy H
Davison J H	Passmore Mrs W C
Deane Mrs R G	Ramsay R A
Duckworth F F	Richardson C E
Elson W T	Robson Mrs
Foo Mrs C	Sawyer L R
Fraser F E	Sleigh E M
Fritz C	Soper C H
Gee Mr & Mrs	Stoneham H F
Gregory T M	Sylvester Mrs S
Grieve E	Taylor H C
Gunn T	Thornton H
Hammes Mr & Mrs	Tourtellot Mrs E L
Holm J H	Underwood Mr & Mrs H J
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm	Witchell D H
Jones T R	Wong S
Joseph J	Youngson A
Lambden D	

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. steamer Malwa, From **London** October 2.—To **Shanghai**: Mr S H Hutchison, Miss Craig, Miss Perry, Dr I Aitken, Miss P Hotchkiss, Dr May Horner, Dr G McMinn, Miss Mundle, Mr G Morrison, Mr J Fitz Patrick, Mr and Mrs Pruce, Miss Pruce, Mrs T Crawford, Mr F H U Aldridge, Mr A Ward, Mr A Harris To **Hongkong**: Miss H Jacob, Mrs C B Buyers, Miss F M Cooper, Miss L M Jones.

Per P. and O. steamer Mooltan. From **London** Oct. 16.—To **Shanghai**: Mr and Mrs G J Turnbull, Miss Coleman, Miss Dunk, Miss Sells, Mr and Mrs S Hutton, Mlle Shorens, Miss B L Vicary. To **Manila**: Rev J Knight, Rev P Jackson, Rev J Wichman. To **Hongkong**: Dr J Duncan, Miss C J Nicholls.

Per N.Y.K. s.s, Kamo Maru. From **London** September 25.—To **Shanghai**: Mr and Mrs Kennett, Mr and Mrs Young and 2 children, Mrs Bowring. To **Hongkong**: Miss Hughes, Mrs Humphreys, Mr and Mrs D E Donnelly and 3 children. Miss M Mayosek, Mr Jacobsen, Mr M L Guy, Mrs Bowring, Miss Bowman, Mr Mrs and Miss K E Kennedy, Miss Simpson, Mr C M Wilson, Miss Ayock, Mr Archard Mr W Paterson.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"DUNERA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 2nd Nov. at Noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

From SINGAPORE & PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU,"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th. October at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 4th November at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 11th November at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 12th November, 1915.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1915.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have removed our offices to No. 2 Chater Road

H. SKOTT & Co.

NOTICE.

Mr. C. B Brooke is authorised to sign our firm per procur tion.

PENTREATH & Co.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1830.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515

NOTICES

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS HOME,

ARSENAL ST.

A CONCERT

(arranged by H.E. The Governor)

on

WEDNESDAY,

November 3rd, 1915,

commencing 8.30 p.m.

The following will take part:—

H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Claud Severn.
Lieut. and Mrs. Smythe.
Mr. Muriel. Mr. Sutherland,
etc.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and Funds of the Home.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Tenders for the supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains.

It is hereby notified that sealed Tenders which should be clearly marked "Tender for Refreshments and Liquors on the Canton Kowloon Railway" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until noon of Thursday, November 11th.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the **Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.** are prepared to quote prices for best quality **Silimpopon Coal** trimmed into Bunkers at **Sebattik or Sandakan** (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at **Sebattik or Sandakan** exclusively for **Silimpopon Coal** (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Companys' wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned W. G. Worcester is removing his office from No. 16 to No. 6 Des Vœux Road Central, and that he will in future carry on his business of a Share and General broker under the style of W. G. Worcester & Co.

Notice is also given that Mr. P. M. N. da Silva is authorised to sign, per pro, the name of W. G. Worcester & Co. as from November 1st

Dated this 28th day of October, 1915.

W. G. WORCESTER.

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the above club will be held in the Club House to receive the Committee's Report and pass the accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1915 on Monday, the 8th November, 1915 at 6 p.m.

A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICES

MELACHRINO & CO.'S

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames	$2.20	per 100
No. 9	2.80	"
" 6	3.00	"
" 4	4.00	"

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is *the* paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy:—25 cents.
Annual Subscription—$13 (including postage $17).

— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the current issue is a picture of Canton House Boats.

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NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Horse Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise:
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1910

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

NOTICES

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a simple dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell these throughout the World, or post free 5/- of MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, ENG.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

COMMERCIAL.

The Canadian Harvest.

A correspondent writing to the *Financier* says: Harvesting operations are now in full swing in Canada, and soon the elevators and railways will be busy lifting the wheat and conveying it to port for shipment. Should the "conservative estimate" of 240 million bushels be realized, this will be fifteen per cent. greater than Western Canada's previous best crop, and will put millions of dollars into the pockets of the farmers, at the same time giving them encouragement to extend their operations still further next year. A great amount of new land has this year been brought under crop owing to a great extent to the efforts made by the Canadian Government to encourage new cultivation in order to feed the nations in Europe now at war. According to the report issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the area sown to wheat this year is 6,884,874 acres, as against 6,003,522 last year. American farmers continue to turn their attention to Western Canada. Mr. W. H. McNurlen, who farms both at Ohio and Saskatchewan, reached Moose Jaw a short time ago, after covering some 1,600 miles by autocar. He kept a keen eye on crops and conditions all along his trip, and his impressions are summed up as follow:—"I can truthfully say that land at Moose Jaw is in the best condition I have seen on the trip. Land which in the States is selling at from $200 dollars to $250 an acre is not looking so good as land which can be bought in Canada at from $40 to $50. I saw better crops between Regina and Moose Jaw than on any of the lands we covered on the way."

American Woollen Goods.

Orders for woollen goods now on the books and business in course of negotiation point to the best year in the history of the American Woollen Company. Good prices are being received and the company is showing a substantial amount earned on the common stock. The added earning power of the company is largely due to enormous contracts placed with it by foreign countries for army cloth and blankets. Domestic trade, also, is showing up well. It is largely free from foreign competition because British mills are devoting their time to army orders. In one other respect the position of the American Woollen Company is much stronger than at any previous time. In the early months of the war, before the dye shortage became pronounced, the company stored up large quantities of standard dyes, notably indigo. Chemical concerns offered the Woollen Company big stocks of dyes, which were taken at favourable prices. It was able to get the supplies because of its standing with dye-makers and its good credit facilities. That investment in dyes now shows a large profit to the Woollen Company merely on the basis of present market prices for colours, which in some instances are several times higher than when the war started. The Italian Government contract for army blankets placed with the American Woollen Company calls for 550,000 blankets, covering the capacity of the company for that sort of work up to October 1. The blankets weigh from three to eight and a-half pounds each. Italy is arranging for the coming winter campaign on an extensive scale. Contracts recently signed by its agents call for 1,000,000 blankets and 400,000 overcoats. One clothing contract pending involves 1,500,000 yards of cloth.

Cathedral Shelled.

Amsterdam, September 12.—From Dunkirk it is reported that the Cathedral of Aircht was yesterday struck by enemy projectiles. The portion of the left side of the front which was still standin has commenced to fall.

Gilbert's Tribute to Pegoud.

Paris, September 14.—The interned aviator Gilbert, says the Auto, has sent the following telegram from Andermatt:—"I subscribe 500 francs towards the raising of a monument to the memory of my lamented comrade Pegoud, the forerunner and apostle of our security."

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices		Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest		1914. Lowest		1915. Highest, Since 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, Since 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.												
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	$839 sa. £73/10/-		120,000	$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	845 x div.	790 c. div.	£2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to $24.21 for ½ year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	425	s.	10,000	$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	360	Final of $4 a/c 1913. Interim of $18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	t.170	b. ex div.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	175	160	Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	$955	n.	12,400	$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	$972	$855	Final of $20 and bonus of $5 making $55 for 1913 and Interim of $30 for 1914
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	$255	b.	12,000	$100	60	210	April	192½	Jan.	255	225	Final of $15 mak. $18 for 1913 & Int. of $3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	$162	s.	20,000	$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	130	$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	$420	n.	8,000	$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420	395	$27 for 1913
Shipping.												
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	$83½	b.	20,000	$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	91	45	$4½ for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	19	b.	80,000	$15	all	29¼	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Combined $156 Deferred $90 Preferred $68	s. n. n.	60,000 60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	159	96	6 p.c. on p. s. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co. Ld.	87/-		3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	$39	s.	40,000	$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39	32	$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30'4'15
Refineries.												
China S. Refining Co., Ld.	$128	s.	20,000	$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ld.	$37½	n.	7,000	$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27½	$3 for 1897
Mining.												
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	30/-		1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	39/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15(Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	3½	s.	200,000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3½	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	28/-	n.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	28/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians	37/6		796,666	£1	all	56/6		21/3		41	37/6	1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	$79½	n.	60,000	$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81½	68	$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ld.	$88	s.	50,000	$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88½	57	$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	60	b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63½	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	90		36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	93½	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	t.94		13,000	t.100	t.100	—		—		94	94	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	$109	b.	20,000	$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	$2.50 for half year ending 30'6'15
H'kong Land Investment Co	$109	s.	50,000	$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108	$3½ for ½ year ending 30'6'15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	$7	s.	150,000	$10	all	9¼	Jan.	7	Nov.	7½	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld	$40	b.	6,000	$50	50	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	t.105	b.	78,000	t.50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for ½ year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ld.	$72.	b.	12,500	$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.		70	$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	$100	n.	10,000	$100	all	—		—		100	100	$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	$165	b.	20,000	t.50	all	138	July	125	May	180	152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31'10'14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	$9.40	sa.	125,000	$10	all	8¼	Mar.	7	June	9.40	7	50 cents 31'7'08
Kung Yik	$14½	b.	75,000	t.10	all	14½	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	13¾	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30'11'14
Laou Kung Mow	79	n.	8,000	t.100	all	110	Feb.	70	May.	89 b.	80	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	t.89	n.	40,000	t.50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105	90	Dividend of Tls. 7½ for year ending 30'6'15
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ld.	$10	b.	60,000	$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	$5 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	$4.85	s.	50,000	$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4¼	4¼	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)			50,000	$1	all	—		—		—	—	
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ld.	10	s.	125,000	$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	$32½	s.	40,000	7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	10.80	n.	400,000	$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11	6 70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	$44½	b.	60,000	$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45	39	$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	$190		6,500	$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	190	184	Interim of $2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	$34½	b.	60,000	$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	34½	25	Interim $1 for ½ year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5½	n.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5.90	4.80 x div.	$10 % for 1914
Langkats	t.39¼	b.	250,000	£.10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	36¾	Interim of T. 1 making T. 4 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	$9½	b.	25,000	$10	all	10½	Jan.	9¼	June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	85 cts.	b.	50,000	$10	$1.	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	$1	80 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	$4	b.	75,000	$10	all	—		—		4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ld.	$5		12,000	$10	10	—		—		5	5	$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papieteries du Tonkin	$20		13,200	$50	all	—		—		20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	$3½	b.	20,000	$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3½	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31'5'15
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	$16½	n.	27,723	$10	all	22¼	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ld.	$6½	b.	90,000	$10	all	8¼	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90 x div.	6¾ x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited:	$6½	n.	21,000	$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	7	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	$29	b.	6,000	$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.
Nordanals 18/- buyers 18/9 sellers.

Ayer Panas (Straits) $4.90 buyers 5.00 sellers.
Balgownies (Straits) $3¼ sales buyers.
Changkat Serdangs (Straits) $5.00 buyers 5.15 sellers.

Kempas (Straits) $3.70 buyers 3.80 x div. sellers.
Malaka Pindas (Straits) $1.47½ buyers 1.52½ sellers.
Malakoffs (Straits) $3.50 buyers 3.55 sellers.

Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.40 buyers 5.60 sellers.
Pajam (Straits) $10.40 buyers 10.50 sellers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY. Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, NOV 2, 1915
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 2nd.

Selling.		On Demand.	
T/T	1/10	T/T Bombay	
Demand	1/10 1/16	Demand Bombay	137⅛
30 d/s	1/10 1/8	T/T Calcutta	
60 d/s	1/10 3/16	Demand Calcutta	137⅛
4 m/s	1/10 1/4	Demand Manila	84¾ Nom.
T/T Shanghai	76½	T/T San F'co & N.Y.	42 3/8
Private 30 d/s sight		Demand, New York	42 1/2
T/T Singapore	78 3/8	T/T Java	104½
T/T Japan	86½	T/T Marks	
T/T India	137¼	Demand Germany	
Demand India	137½	T/T Francs	2.53
		Demand Paris	2.53⅛

On Haiphong	7½ % prem.
On Saigon	7 "
On Bangkok	84
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1/10 5/8
4 m/s. D P.	1/10 3/4
6 m s. L/C	1/10 7 8
30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10 7/8
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	43 7/8
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m s. Francs	2.64
6 m/s. Francs	2.69

Gold Leaf per oz.	$59.40
Sovereign	$11.15 nom.
Bar Silver ready	24 1/8
forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per $100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	$20 3/8
Chinese	10 "	$20 3/8
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	$10 1/2
Hongkong	10 "	$10 1/2

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE,
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
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CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER

IT'S BREWED
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BREWERIES
COPENHAGEN
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Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

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BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOBE. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,120,000
(U.S. Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen	Pekin
Fengtien	Ryoiun (Port Arthur)
Harbin	San Francisco
Hankow	Shanghai
Honolulu	Sydney
Kobe	Tiehling
Liao-Yang	Tientsin
London	Tokyo
Lyons	Los Angeles
Sydney	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	Tsinanfu
Tsinanfu	

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... .....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON.
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.— Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months. 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS,
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kota Bharu
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

"SNIPING" IN THE TRENCHES.

Test of Skill and Patience.

The Unseen Terror.

(The *Times* Special Correspondent.)

British Headquarters, Sept. 14.—It would be interesting, if such a calculation were possible, to classify the agencies to which our total daily casualties are due. And the calculation would be interesting very largely on this score, that whatever the statistics might prove, the most formidable agency (the adjective is used here in its strict sense) is still the sniper's bullet. It is possible, perhaps even probable, that the majority of our casualties would be found to be attributable to shell fire. It might be found that along a particular line of trench the bulk of the men are knocked out by hand grenades. But the sharp-shooter's bullet has a special formidableness of its own such as is enjoyed by no other weapon.

The shell, the rifle grenade, the trench mortar at least give some warning to the ear; the bomb and the aerial torpedo are visible as they come through the air in day time, and may frequently be dodged. The "listeners" are generally able to give some warning as to the operations and progress of hostile miners. The bullet alone is absolutely unobtrusive, instantaneous, and unceasing. One may take a certain amount of liberty, as it were, with shell fire. A single man, or even two men, provided that they are not obviously people of importance, may risk a walk along a stretch of ground in view of the enemy's guns, simply because it is not worth a gunner's while to shoot at every individual enemy he sees. No such familiarity is safe with a sniper. He is the Army Antolycus, always on the look out for unconsidered trifles, and all the more ready to fire that his ammunition is so cheap and plentiful.

The Old Sniper.

This static trench warfare has largely curtailed the activities of the old type of sniper—of the sniper, that is to say, who concealed himself in some neat piece of cover and thence with the aid of telescopic sights, picked off individuals at a long range. And this for two reasons. In the first place, as soon as the two Armies realized that trench warfare was likely to last for months, they set to work very naturally to elaborate their defences, and have largely defeated the sniper proper by the very elaboration and multiplication of their communication trenches. And, secondly, the immobility of the front has meant that very many of the sniper's haunts have gradually become found out and are so carefully watched as to be almost untenable. The old sniper has thus been forced more and more into the background, and finds it increasingly difficult to get anything like a good day's bag.

The other afternoon I was with two snipers when they at last spotted a German sunning himself in a field. The distance was made out to be just over 2,000 yards. Each of my companions was a well-known big game shot, and they each fired a couple of rounds at the enemy. The bullets must have gone uncomfortably near the mark, for after each shot the man stared about him with a puzzled movement, but—he stalked off unhit. This was, of course, an extreme range, but the marksmen were exceptionally good, and their failure to find anything but so unpromising a target shows clearly enough that the only possible marks are frequently set at virtually impossible ranges.

The New Style.

But, with the temporary extinction of the sniper proper there has grown up a host of trench snipers, men who are constantly firing at from 20 to 300 yards or whatever may be the ridiculously small distance separating the opposing lines. One of the saddest, and, to many people at home, perhaps one of the most bewildering, features of the war in its present stage is the daily publication of long casualty lists at a time when there is nothing sufficiently important to justify a communique. As a matter of fact, it is the shortness, rather than the length, of our casualty lists which needs to be reconciled with the unceasing activity of the trenches. For, behind the rows of sandbags which face one another with such apparent purposelessness, there are the snipers who will spend hours waiting for the opening of a loophole, the sight of a cap or a hand incautiously raised above the parapet, the hoisting of a periscope, a shovel—anything which may betoken the least undue activity.

There is a constant pitting of patient vigilance against ignorance, carelessness, or the sheer recklessness born of physical fatigue. The strain of being under shell fire and other of the larger projectiles may be more acute while it lasts, but, in the long run, it is the unintermittent crack of the bullet which jars the nervous system most permanently, and leads to the majority of what might be called avoidable casualties. And the greater the number of our first-class shots the greater, of course, the enemy's losses and the greater the everlasting sapping of his moral.

All these remarks may appear to be hopelessly platitudinous, but one or two incidents which have come to my personal knowledge seem to show that the essential truth of a platitude may be forgotten and neglected in war as readily as in peace. Everybody will admit the supreme value of a good sniper, but here is one example of a man whose loss was perhaps unnecessary. The man, whom I will call "A," was admittedly one of the first half-dozen rifle shots in Great Britain. In the early days of the war his special value as a rapid firer during the German attacks in masses was great. "A" was, later, put in a machine-gun section and was finally killed while going to fetch water for the gun. That, surely, was a job which might have been detailed to a less valuable man. It would seem to be only common prudence that first-class shots should be carefully husbanded.

Rifle Practice for the Troops.

One other suggestion that I will venture to put forward is that the troops who are billeted well behind the front should have more opportunity of rifle practice. The musketry of some of the new drafts is probably uneven, and it is also probable that some of the men have had insufficient practice with the short rifle. Apart from the military ranges which are dotted about the countryside, it would be easy to set up a number of ranges of, say, 200 yards, which would give the soldier the chance to fire at a distance as great as he may require for some time, and would also enable him properly to check the sighting of his rifle.

The firing line is not the place to do this, and it would be a grievous blunder if, while this trench warfare gives us ample opportunities to practise at ranges, we lose that reputation for good musketry which even the Germans have been willing hitherto to grant to us.

UNEARTHED BY SOLDIERS

Treasure Found While Digging Trenches.

Paris, September 18. At Nancy some soldiers digging a trench in the forest of Champenaux unearthed a treasure, consisting of gold and silver coins of the early 17th century, of considerable value from an antiquarian point of view. It was apparently buried there during the time of the French entry into Lorraine in the reign of Louis XIII.

According to the law of treasure trove, the soldiers are entitled to one-half of the find, the State taking the other half. The Prefect of Nancy will have the soldiers' share put up for auction, so as to get the best price possible, and the coins which fall to the share of the State will be placed in the Nancy Museum.

POST OFFICE.

Xmas & New Year Parcel Mail

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 19th November. This mail is due in London on the 25th Dec.

The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication ith Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Polynesien	Tjikini
Novara	Amazone
Awa Maru	Cordillere
Kamo Maru	

MAILS DUE.

Australia, Aldenham, 5th Nov.
Australia, Changsha, 7th Nov.
Australia, Tango Maru, 12th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

American & Canadian Mails.—Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada.—Per PERSIA M., 2nd Nov, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW,

Swatow & Bangkok—Per DRUFAR, 3rd Nov. 8 a.m.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per KEIJO M., 3rd Nov, 9 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per TJIKEMBANG, 3rd Nov. 9 a.m.

Swatow and Deli—Per V. SPILBERGEN' 3rd Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 3rd Nov, 3 p.m.

Amoy—Per HONGKHENG, 3rd. Nov. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4th Nov.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 4th Nov, 9 a.m.

Australian Mail.—Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per EASTERN, 4th Nov. 10 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per—SINKIANG, 4th Nov. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br.P.O. Tuesday, 9th Nov.)

FRIDAY, 5th Nov.

English Mail.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 4th November, at 5 p.m. —Per NOVARA, Registration 5th Nov. 10.15 a.m, Letters 5th Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow. Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 5th Oct. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th Nov.

American & Siberian Mails.—Shanghai, North China. Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, S. American, Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per CHIYO M. 9th Nov, 11 a.m.

Europe via Siberia, Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 13th Nov,

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 9th Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 9th Nov. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov.

American & C'dian Mails.—Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo S, Francisco, Los Angels, Salina, Cons, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso, and Coronel—Per SEIYO M, 10th Nov. 11 p.m.

SATURDAY, 13th Nov.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 13th Nov. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov.

Australian Mail.—Philippine Islands, Australia-Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG, SHA, 17th Nov., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED,

Nissho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,639, M. Yedamatsu, 1st Nov.—Passoeran, 15th Oct, Sugar—J.C.J.L.

Cheongshing, Br.s.s. 1,252, V. McC Liddell 2nd Nov.—Tientsin, 28th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangsang, Br. s.s. Bichard, 2nd Nov.—Shanghai, 31st Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,292, H. E. Gilroy, 1st inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap, s.s. 3,869, M. Tozawa, 2nd inst.—Seattle, 1st ulto., Gen.—N.Y.K.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 1.

Muttra for Calcutta via Singapore
Anhui for Shanghai
Frithjof for Bangkok
Yuensang for Manila
Colombo Maru for Calcutta via Singapore
Hinsang for Saudakan
Cordillere for Marseilles via Saigon
Heinchang for Canton
Derwent for Singapore
Sinkiang for Canton
Kansu for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 1.

Awa Maru for Seattle via Shanghai
Nichiren Maru for Rajang

Nov. 2.

Rangoon Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Hue for Haiphong via Kwang-chou-wan
Taishun for Shanghai
Tungshan for Canton
Chingchow for Port Parseval
Salabadji for Balik Pappan
Haitan for Foochow via Swatow
Keijo Maru for Haiphong via Hoihow

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Seattle etc. T D W Bannister, Mrs M G Booth, Miss J Burrows, D R Cook, Miss A C Dade, Mrs Ho Fook, P G Garlick, Miss V L Herrick, Mrs E & Miss Hickie, L L Lesher, H C Lyman, O Nelson, Mr & Mrs A G Spiller, A M Temoloton. Rev E Terlaak E E Weissberger.

Per s.s. Haitan from Swatow etc.—H. S Hills, Mr & Mrs W C Ford, A E Silkstone Mr & Mrs H F Kiukiang.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Oct., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914.		1915.	
Tytam	1ft. 7in. overflow	Above	1oft 5in overflow	Below
Tytam Byewash	1ft. 6in. overflow	Above	14ft 6in overflow	Below
Tytam Intermediate	1ft. 6in. overflow	Above	1ft 9in overflow	Above
Pokfulum	1ft. 10in. overflow	Below	1oft 9in overflow	Above
Wong-nai-chung	1ft. 6in. overflow	Above	1oft 5in overflow	Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914.	1915
Tytam	407.00	301.65
Tytam Byewash	86.30	5.82
Tytam Intermediate	210.40	205.02
Pokfulum	79.04	66.29
Wong-nai-chung	31.31	10.89
Total	765.05	589.8

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Sept, 1915.

	1914	1915	
Consumption	167.75	162.72	m. gallons
Estimated population	238,619	262.219	
Consumption per head per day	21.5	20.6	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during the month of September 1914. Contant Supply in all districts up till 23rd September 1915. Service to houses in Rider Main districts disconnected from Rider Mains and supply given by public street fountains only from 24th September 1915.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVELS

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	Level with overflow	01t 7in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	350.50	326.45

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and Decimals of Gallon During the month of Sept. 1915

	1914	1915	
Consumption	34.34	37.38	m. gallons
Estimated population	95,150	96,950	
Consumption per head per day	12.0	12.9	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W CHATHAM,
Water Authority

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 10.30—No returns from Indo-China.

Pressure has increased moderately over eastern Japan, the Bonins, Formosa, and the south coast of China; it has decreased slightly elsewhere.

The anticyclone is now central in the neighbourhood of Tokio. Pressure is relatively low over the China Sea, and fresh monsoon will prevail over the northern portion.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood.	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
2nd November, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: D'tion.	Winds: Force.	Weather.
W'estock	7a						
Nemuro	6a	29.12			sw	3	
Hakodate	"	30.26				0	
Tokio	"	30.46			nnw	2	
Kochi	"	30.33			wsw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.37			o	1	
K'gima	"	30.25			ne	3	
Oshima	"	30.16			se	1	
Naha	"	30.09			ese	2	
Ishi'jima	"	30.03				0	
Bonin Is.	"	30.24			ene	1	
Chefoo	"						
W'haiwei	"	30.35	54	89	sw	1	o
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.23	61	98	n	1	rf
Gutzlaff	"	30.22	62		n	2	omr
Sharp P.	"	30.05	67	96	w	2	fr
Amoy	9a	29.99	70	85	wsw	1	o
Swatow	6						
Taihoku	5a	29.97	70	96		0	o
Taichu	"	29.98	72			0	o
Tainan	"	29.95	73		n	2	o
Kosun	"						
P'dores	"						
Canton	6a	30.02	61	82	n	2	o
H'kong	"	29.96	70	83	ene	4	o
Gap Rock	"						
Macao	"	29.95	61	98	nne	4	r
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	6a						
Tourane	"						
C. St. J.	"						
Aparri	"						
Dagupan	"	29.81	77	96		0	o
Manila	"	29.81	77	94		0	o
Legaspi	"						
Tacloban	"						
Iloilo	"						
Surigao	"						
Labuan	"	29.81	77	89	sw	1	b
s.s. *Tjikini	6	RADIO—TELEGRAMS.					

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, November 2.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

* Lat. 23.25 N. Long. 117.43 E.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	30.01	29.98
Temperature	71	70	74
Humidity	66	83	82
Wind Direction	N	ENE	E
" Force	3	4	4
Weather	od	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 1st 78
Lowest " " " " " 67

H.K. Observatory, 2nd November.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

1st Nov. to 7th Nov., 1915.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	ft. in.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	ft. in.
Mon	1	h. m. 5 57	6.4	m 11	3 6.4
Tues.	2	m 3 40	6.3	m 11	43 6.4
Wed.	3	m 4 9	6.3	11	36a 6.0
Thur.	4	m 4 36 a	6.2	0	16a 5.5
Fri.	5	m 5 10 a	6.1	m 0	59 5.8
Sat	6	m 5 51 a	6.0	m 0	51a 5.6
Sun.	7	m 6 41 a	5.8	m 1	50 5.5

Neap Tides. Inferior Height. Normal Low Water.

m morning. a afternoon.

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L'DON & B'bay via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	noon 5th Nov.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 6th Nov.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 14th Nov.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nellore Capt. A. M. King	about 19th Nov.	Freight & P'sage

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E. A. Hewett,
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915.

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